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THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A STEP ACROSS THE THRESHOLD.

OUR readers will find, in another column, a memorial, signed by ministers resident in the midland counties, respectfully calling upon the London ministers and their friends to summon a convention to deliberate upon the best means of seeking a dissolution of the alliance between church and state. It will be expected that we should make some comment upon it—and this expectation we do not feel ourselves at liberty to disappoint.

If we understand aright the true purport of this move, it is strictly and exclusively preliminary. It is not intended that ultimate proceedings should hinge upon the response which this appeal may elicit. It leaves wholly untouched the question as to the composition of the provisional council to whom the business of preparation shall be hereafter confided. It neither recommends nor precludes the adoption of any specific plan. It merely takes for granted that, if a conference is to be convened, some party must take the first public and authoritative step—and it respectfully urges the London ministers and their friends to constitute that party. Their position, their influence, and the known attachment of some portion of them to voluntary principles, have, not unnaturally, secured for them this invitation, not, indeed, to take into their own hands the most important movement which modern times will probably witness, but to take their appropriate share in its origination, and duly to participate in its control.

It happens in this case, that the first idea of a convention occurred to, and was propounded by, parties who, owing in some respects to past circumstances, and, in some, to the comparatively circumscribed influence which they possess, might be viewed as a clique, actuated by the restlessness of ambition, and, under guise of zealous and uncompromising adherence to principle, anxious only to supplant in public esteem and confidence those who have heretofore enjoyed them. The imputation might be indignantly repudiated without effect—but, suffered to pass entirely uncontradicted, it would seriously interfere with the success of that project which we believe to be pregnant with inestimable blessings to our country. Such a contradiction the document upon which we are commenting most inoffensively supplies. It combines with a determination to move, a modest indisposition to take the start of others. "We must go on" is its purport—"regard to truth and duty constrains us—but why should we leave you behind—you, whom we have been wont to follow? Compel us not to wound you, by passing before you—but frankly and cordially unite with us, and let us make but one band, admitting no rivalry but the rivalry of active zeal."

Should the appeal under consideration be followed by no response, or by an unfavourable one, we imagine that they whose signatures are appended to it will feel it incumbent upon them to take instant practical steps for arriving at that result which they have vainly urged others to seek.

On the other hand, should it make its designed impression, it may not be improper to indicate our own view of the course which we think might be most satisfactorily pursued. A meeting might be arranged between a definite number, on both sides, to take under consideration the plan upon which the conference might be convened, to agree upon a preliminary address to be issued, as a circular, to individuals residing in every quarter of the kingdom, soliciting their signatures to a formal requisition, and naming for approbation or disapprobation a provisional council of management. This would call into being an authoritative body, to whom no suspicion of selfish objects could justly attach, upon whom would devolve the responsibility of making all subsequent arrangements. That which is wanted is a first move—beyond this, if success be contemplated, every step must be taken under public auspices. The convention should, in our judgment, be summoned by names representing, not a district, however important, but the nation. The provisional committee, and trustees of the fund, should be appointed, not independently of, but in concurrence with, the whole body of requisitionists. Above all, the plan of election settled upon must be fair, *bona fide*, unsectarian, and explicitly defined. It matters nothing to us who may head the movement, if the machinery of it be only a guarantee for its sincerity. We will not, we cannot anticipate,

that so profoundly important an occasion will be laid hold of to subserve any narrow interests, or to promote any merely party objects. At all events, should any disposition of this nature be evinced, we shall feel it to be a sacred duty to resist it to the utmost, and, if unable to defeat it, to withdraw our support.

It is now, we conceive, sufficiently apparent, that they who are exerting themselves to bring about a change in the relative position of dissenters to their principles, have not started in a race for supremacy of influence. If we know anything of them or of ourselves, no such petty notion ever entered into their heads—no such unworthy motive ever crept into their hearts. On the contrary, they would rejoice to veil their pretensions to any men whose names and standing might secure for an *earnest* movement a larger amount of success than could be otherwise attained. They are seeking, not reputation, but truth—not themselves, but the deliverance of the church from an unholy and polluting connexion with the world. In this great work, in the discharge of this religious obligation, they will wait for no man, however elevated his station—they will be deterred by no party, whatever may be their claims. But, they are far enough from desiring to stand alone, and it would better suit their tastes to follow than to lead. Blind confidence they will give to none. The world is filled with the disappointed devotees of leading men. But neither do they wish to cherish uncharitable suspicions, nor to condemn as insincere all who embrace not their own views. For honour's sake, they are content to assign eminence to any who may covet it—for the truth's sake, they will yield up the power of management to none who display not hearty attachment to the cause. They are ready to fall into the ranks, or, if forced to do so, to take the highest post of responsibility and danger; but the first they would do with their eyes open, the last, with unfeigned reluctance. In the presence of their great object, they are compelled to exclaim, "Part with ~~all~~ *possible* distinctions which evidently subserve not the end in view! If any desire to go first, let them go and we will follow; if they refuse to move, we must needs go without them; but, in the name of truth, let us go directly, sincerely, with singleness of intention, and honesty of heart."

THE REGIUM DONUM.

WE have received a copy of a pamphlet, by Mr Massie, independent minister at Manchester, bearing the following title, "*Regium Donum. A Legislative Endowment for the Priesthood, and the Duty of Protestant Nonconformists.*" It consists of a reprint of some letters and articles upon these subjects, which recently appeared in the *Manchester Times*. In spirit, it is a temperate production; in argument, powerful; in its conclusions, consistent with sound principle. It gives us a succinct history of the *regium donum*—curious enough, but calculated to place dissenters and dissenting ministers in a somewhat humiliating light.

When Mr Ward brought forward his motion upon the church of Ireland—a motion evidently intended to sound public feeling upon the feasibility of endowing the Irish priesthood—we earnestly repudiated this new application of the principle of establishments, both on political and religious grounds. From the favourable reception given to that proposal, by members of both political parties in the house of Commons, and to a modification of it by almost every speaker on Irish affairs in the house of Lords; from the strenuous advocacy of it by the daily press; and from a furtive nod of approbation given to it by the *Quarterly Review*, we incline to think that protestant nonconformists will, at no distant period, be called upon to contend against, not merely a floating opinion on this subject, but a substantial ministerial measure. It behoves them, therefore, to prepare themselves for the contest, and, by an instant repudiation of state assistance to their own body, granted under the now delusive title of *Regium Donum*, to put themselves into a position of moral strength for meeting this incursion upon civil and religious liberty. We are aware that the body, considered as such, can no further be held responsible for this shameless violation of their primary principle, than as they suffer any plea for its continuance to prevail. The amount is miserably paltry, and ought to be set aside by a voluntary contribution to the necessities of those whose straitened resources cannot bear curtailment,

even in obedience to the dictates of principle. We trust, therefore, that the organised associations of the three denominations will, at the next meeting of each respectively, wipe away for ever this stain upon the honour of British nonconformists.

Mr Massie's little tract appears to us well calculated to lead to this desirable result, and deserves a wide circulation and an attentive perusal. If, in plan, it presents an aspect of unconnectedness, it is nevertheless free from all charge of irrelevancy. The matters discussed bear directly enough upon the question under review, although they are not threaded together by any attempt at logical arrangement. The appeals made to dissenters are pungent and effective, such as we can take the utmost pleasure in enforcing with whatever influence this journal may possess. The following may well excite serious and manly consideration:—

"But you cannot act in resistance to the policy which would endow the priesthood of one section, and that the most numerous division of the community, except in the consistent maintenance of great principles. You cannot oppose the application of national resources for the religion of catholic millions, while you sanction by silence and acquiescence, an appropriation of state revenues to uphold the religious ordinances of presbyterian thousands. The *Regium Donum* for Irish presbyters will prevail as an antagonist principle to all protestant hostility righteously directed against catholic endowments. You will experience in such a conjunction how *truly* it was said that '*presbyter* is only *priest* writ *LARGE*.' To be irresistible in your conflict with the Amorite, who still dwells in the land, you must fearlessly war against every Canaanitish symbol. The idols of the heathen you must utterly abolish. You have confederated with the bands of youthful freemen, from the land of the north; not as Joshua and Israel too hastily made a league with the Gibeonites, who seemed to have come from afar; but with something of the jealousy which the ten tribes and a half regarded Reuben and Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh, when they built 'an altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to.' You have scrupulously and repeatedly maintained the honour of God in his *one altar of voluntary sacrifice*. It is requisite you should continue to help these brethren in *principle* as well as in the practical demonstrations of sympathy. From you they must learn the more excellent way for spiritual independence and ecclesiastical integrity, which is characterised, not by *regium donum*, or the semi-secular control of a lord-lieutenant and his chief secretary, with the oath of allegiance; but by the spontaneous, untrammeled, and irresistible aggressions of a people 'willing in the day of divine power, when they go forth to the help of the Lord—to the help of the Lord against the mighty.'"

EXPULSION OF DR HOBY FROM COPENHAGEN.

As a new illustration of the essentially intolerant and persecuting spirit of all religious establishments—catholic or protestant, Lutheran, episcopalian, or presbyterian—we call the attention of our readers to an account given in another column, of the expulsion from Denmark, by police authority, of Dr Hoby, baptist minister of Birmingham. The case, painful as it is, is one of the legitimate fruits of a state church. It is not for us to discourage the committee of the Baptist union from taking measures for ascertaining from the Earl of Aberdeen, whether they may not rely upon her Majesty's government for making such representations, through our ambassador, to the Danish government, as shall be likely to secure to British subjects the same freedom of access to the Danish territory as subjects of the King of Denmark enjoy in this country. But we confess that we place no great reliance upon the disposition of her Majesty's ministers to visit foreign religious intolerance with any decided marks of disapprobation, whilst home intolerance enjoys so large a portion of their patronage. We devoutly hope that the occurrence, seemingly so unexpected, and, in some aspects of it, so mortifying, will open the eyes of dissenters and dissenting ministers of all denominations in this country to the essentially anti-christian tendency of religious establishments, and brace up their nerves to grapple with it as becomes them, not in some of its accidental and more repulsive forms, but in its naked principle, wherever and however developed. Ambassadors may do something to guarantee to the subjects of a powerful nation that freedom in foreign countries, without which some of the loveliest ends of Christianity must be altogether defeated; but for the interests of humanity, and the advancement of truth, Christians, and especially protestant dissenters, must rely upon their own energy, faithfulness, courage, and zeal. We cannot well fight ecclesiastical oppression abroad, whilst we tacitly connive at ecclesiastical oppression at home.

PROPOSED ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—Will you be kind enough to insert the accompanying appeal in an early number of your paper? By so doing you will oblige those gentlemen whose signatures it bears. I am, in their name,

Yours respectfully,

September 29, 1843.

J. P. MURSELL.

To the Dissenting Ministers and Churches in London and its Vicinity.

"We, whose names are undersigned, being protestant dissenting ministers resident in the Midland Counties, regard, in common with our brethren in all parts of the empire, with intense interest, those events which are passing around us, affecting the rights of conscience and the prospects of dissenters. We have witnessed, with indignation, the recent attempt made by her Majesty's government to undermine our liberties; and have seen, with heartfelt satisfaction, the energetic efforts of the great dissenting community in defence of their claims. From what has already appeared, as well as from those signs of the times which the dullest cannot fail to understand, we are convinced that the great cause of religious freedom will not be left without further assaults, and that there is neither safety nor honour to the nonconformists of these realms in leaving in its present position the question of religious establishments. We therefore, very respectfully, but most earnestly, request our ministering brethren and their friends, residing in London and its vicinity, as many as approve of our design, to convene, with as little delay as possible, a conference of dissenting ministers and others from all parts of the country, for the purpose of seriously deliberating upon and adopting measures for promoting, by all Christian and constitutional means, the dissolution of the union between the church and the state.

J. Apperly, Long Buckby
Joseph Ashford, Harpole
J. Barnett, Blaby
J. C. Bicknell, Crick
J. Blackburn, Foxton
J. Bloodsworth, Leicester
A. T. Blythe, Chesterfield
J. Broomwich, Sheepshed
J. H. Brooks, Ridgmount
J. F. Brown, Northampton
T. Bumpuss, Sulgrave
A. Burdett, Long Buckby
C. Burdett, Sutton
T. Carter, Braunston
W. Cherry, West Haddon
T. Coleman, Ashby
T. Chamberlain, Fattishall
T. Davis, Broomsgrove
Joseph Davis, Cradley
John Davies, Daventry
Isaac Evans, Weedon
Edward Fall, Rugby
W. Gray, Northampton
John Gough, Brington
T. T. Gough, Clipstone
W. Goodrick, Riventhorpe
Joseph Goadby, Leicester
John Green, Leicestershire
H. Hutton, Birmingham
H. Hunter, Nottingham
J. G. Hewlett, Coventry
J. Hopwood, Lutterworth
T. Hall, Crick
R. Jessop, Rothwell
George Jayne, Road
W. Jones, Paiton
J. Jones, Syston
W. Beauford, Narborough
J. R. Jones, Kilsby

E. Leighton, Loughborough
W. Linwood, Mansfield
Joseph Larwell, Bogbrook
George Legge, Leicester
T. H. Morgan, Stourbridge
G. R. Miall, Ullesthorpe
Hugh M'Kay, Hallaton
R. Morris, Burton-on-Trent
J. P. Mursell, Leicester
John Mills, Kidderminster
George Newton, Enderby
G. Nettleship, Yelvertoft
J. J. Owen, Castle Donnington
J. Phillips, Southwell
W. F. Poole, Derby
T. Phillips, Earls Barton
W. Rogers, Dudley
W. Robinson, Kettering
C. H. Roe, Birmingham
John Sibree, Coventry
J. Scroxton, Broomsgrove
Amon Smith, Derby
E. Stevenson, Loughborough
J. Simmons, Olney
J. Smedmore, Leicester
T. Stevenson, Leicester
J. G. Stevens, Blisworth
H. Toller, Market Harborough
E. Thomas, Dunchurch
R. Tunley, Northampton
J. E. Williams, Belper
T. S. White, Northampton
J. Wallis, Leicester
J. Watts, Coventry
S. Wigz, Leicester
W. Williams, Weston-by-Weedon
B. C. Young, Thrapstone."

A copy of the above has been sent to the respective secretaries of the dissenting bodies in London.

CHURCH RATE AT KETTERING.—In August, as already announced in the *Nonconformist*, a vestry meeting was held in this town, for the purpose of laying a church rate. Auditors were appointed to examine the accounts, and an adjournment of a month agreed upon in order to receive their report. On the 21st September, the adjourned meeting was held, when it appeared that the churchwarden had thrown some obstacle in the way of the auditors examining the accounts, and after a long and stormy discussion, a further adjournment of a month was carried *nem. con.*

EXPULSION OF THE REV. DR HOBY FROM COPENHAGEN.—A gross case of violation of religious liberty has lately occurred at Copenhagen, that proves the intolerant spirit of the Danish government. A short time since, Dr Hoby, baptist minister, of Birmingham, left England on a visit to his brethren of the same denomination in Denmark. At Hamburgh, he was joined by Mr Oncken, a baptist minister of that city, who kindly undertook to act as interpreter. On the 31st of August, they reached Copenhagen. From the *Faedrelandet*, a liberal journal of Copenhagen, we extract the following account:

"They took apartments at the City of Hamburgh hotel, from which the names of these visitors were, in the usual manner, sent to the police. Shortly after their arrival, they went out to visit Mr Mönster, the baptist minister of this city, who happened, however, to be from home on a journey. They could scarcely have spoken with Mrs Mönster, when two policemen entered, requiring their attendance at the police office before Ridder (Sir) Braestrup, who is a councillor of state, and the director or chief of the police. They had accordingly to bend their steps to the police office, accompanied by the policemen. About three o'clock, Mrs Mönster having become uneasy at their long absence, applied to a person, a Dane and a Lutheran, resident in London, but now on a visit to his relations in this place, and who was fortunately at hand, to inquire at the police office the cause of Mr Oncken and Dr Hoby's detention, to which this gentleman willingly agreed. On arriving at the police office, he found Mr Oncken in a room, and was requested by him to show the stranger minister through the city, and assist him in his affairs. The London Lutheran was not a little astonished to find that Mr Oncken was a prisoner. Dr Hoby wished to call first on the British ambassador, and on the way he com-

nicated to his companion what had taken place at the police office. Long extracts of laws, ordinances, and protocols, were read to them, which were applied to baptists in general, and to Mr Oncken in particular. The result of which was, that in consequence of these laws, baptists, and especially Mr Oncken, were to be persecuted; but this time they would show to Mr O. extraordinary kindness and mildness, and allow him to be confined in the police office until the return of the steamer he came by, which was to depart again the same day; and they were generous enough to order some dinner to be sent in to him, of course at his own expense. Towards Dr Hoby they were more abundant in their generosity. They offered him permission to remain in Copenhagen, if he would pledge himself neither to baptise, nor administer the Lord's supper, nor have any communion with the baptists of the place, nor hold any conversation with any person on religious subjects; but failing to comply with these demands, it was intimated that he also must take his departure in the same steamboat with Mr Oncken. With regard to the first of these conditions, Dr Hoby stated he could not have any objections, as being a foreigner, and unacquainted with the Danish language, he was unable to conduct any religious service in which speaking was required; but to pledge himself neither to speak to anybody on religious subjects, nor to promote Christianity in any way, he could not consent, and would rather prefer immediate banishment to coming under an obligation of which his conscience disapproved. Several attempts were made to persuade the Englishman to consent to these conditions, which, he was told, were of an extremely mild and kind nature, but all without effect. In Dr Hoby's estimation, they wanted one essential qualification—he thought they were not Christian. On his arrival in Denmark, he was of opinion it was a Christian country; but he had soon reason considerably to modify his opinion, and he was heard to utter, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that he was now converted from his errors in this respect, and would be enabled to recite the views and opinions of his Christian brethren on this subject.

"With such an impression, then, the Doctor left Denmark on the same day in which he arrived. Under a police escort, he and Mr Oncken were conducted on board the steamer. During his stay at the police office the rev. doctor occupied his time in writing letters, and amongst these he wrote one to the councillor of state, Braestrup."

Dr Hoby wrote letters to the British ambassador for Denmark, to the secretary of legation, and to the English consul of Hamburgh, informing them of the outrage. The case having been laid before the quarterly meeting of the committee of the Baptist union, that body, including, we understand, many of the leading baptist ministers both in town and in country, immediately and unanimously adopted a strong resolution expressive of their astonishment at such intolerance in a protestant country and in the present age. We are informed (says the *Patriot*) that Dr Hoby intends to bring the matter under the immediate notice of the secretary of state for foreign affairs; and that the committee of the Baptist union, having fraternal relations with the baptists in Denmark, intend to take measures for ascertaining from the Earl of Aberdeen whether they may not rely upon her Majesty's government for making such representations, through our ambassador, to the Danish government, as will be most likely to secure for British subjects the same freedom of access to the Danish territory as subjects of the King of Denmark enjoy in this country.

THE COMPULSORY CHURCH.—In the *Bradford Observer* we find the following excellent letter from Mr Clowes, president of Horton college, near Bradford, upon a proper discrimination of the state church from the various religious bodies of the country. The suggestion is worthy of adoption.

To the Editor of the Observer.

"SIR—It seems to me that dissenters would do well to agree upon some appropriate name to designate the body which arrogates to itself the titles of 'the established, the national, the state, or the episcopal church.'

"Dissenters, even, are established by law. The epithet 'established,' therefore, is not distinctive; that of national is about as absurd, for a church which has but a minority of actual worshipers, as it would be for the House of Commons or the chartist conference at Birmingham. Episcopal would equally suit popery, Lutheranism, Moravianism, and other 'isms' too. State church would express the obnoxious matter of fact, but not by defining the obnoxious quality. I venture to suggest the expression 'compulsory church.'

"The church of England (so calling itself) is a fighting church, church of the bullet and the bayonet (witness Rathcormack), a church of the constable and distress warrants, as Messrs Garnett, Dale, and Milligan, Forbes, and Co., can testify. Dissenters contend, Christ having said that his servants may not fight, that, in so far as any church does fight, it is not Christ's church; we ought not, therefore to flatter aristocratic pride by calling it 'state or established church,' to tell untruth by calling it national church, or church of England; but the epithet suggested, it appears to me, is not only logically correct, but eminently adapted to hold forth to public view the wicked and distinctive practice of the body we refer to.

"Many even pious church people will pertinaciously think, or try to think, that dissenters wish to annihilate their mode of worship. Such an infringement of the right of private judgment no protestant dissenter can dream of. The liberty he claims he must abhor himself for refusing. He only asks churchmen to love their worship enough to maintain it, and not to rob all the rest of the nation to support his ceremonial and his teachers.

"No churchman can object to the epithet 'compulsory church.' Does he not maintain that he will compel—that the standing army of the state ought to guarantee his power to compel? 'The church institution' dare not meet the dissenters in argument. Shut up in conclave, they can convince the convinced; for us the only arguments they know of are the soldier, the constable, seizures of forty shillings' worth to punish unwillingness to pay two shillings, and such like artillery of heaven.

"I hold it the duty of dissenters, too, to deprive the infidel of his main argument against our religion. 'The course of establishments,' says R. Hall, 'may be traced in blood;' if this be Christianity, says the socialist, I re-

pudiate it—so, answers the dissenter, do I. Let men of force bear their own burden, but, 'my soul, come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united.'

"Names have prodigious influence. If just, they will tell. I think neither churchman nor dissenter in the empire can object to the one I suggest; if they can, I should be happy to hear from them through the same channel by which I address them. I am, sir, yours, &c.,

"F. CLOWES."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—We are glad to learn, that it is the intention of the Civil and Religious Freedom society of this town to discuss some subjects of primary importance at their next anniversary meeting, when some persons, who take a lively interest in these questions, are expected from a distance. Messrs Miall and Childs have been suggested.—*English Non-intrusionist.*

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—A Birmingham correspondent, who signs himself "A Deacon of a Baptist Church," sends us the following narrative:

"For the benefit of the religious part of the community, and more especially dissenters, I beg, through the medium of your widely circulated journals, to state a fact which came under my notice, at a meeting of commissioners of assessed taxes, in the parish of Solihull and county of Worcester. I am a member of a denomination of Christians in Birmingham, who have, for nearly fifty years, rented two small tenements at Shirley street, in the above parish, one of which has been licensed for public worship forty-six years, the other used as a Sunday school, and until the last three years has been exempt from the window and other taxes, as are all such places. The tax having been demanded, it was thought proper to appeal against the claim as unjust; and I, on behalf of the appellants, appeared at a meeting of the commissioners of assessed taxes, held on the 26th day of August last, at Solihull; and producing the license, claimed exemption, under the statute, 48 Geo. III., ch. 55: when to my astonishment, the assessor for the district pleaded we had public tea-drinkings in the place, and read the act, which reads thus, 'Windows of any room of a dwelling house, licensed according to law as a chapel, for the purpose of divine worship, and used for no other purpose whatsoever.' The commissioners stated, to drink tea in such a place was a desecration thereof, and that eating and drinking, for any other than sacramental purposes, made the place liable to be charged with taxes. I afterwards pleaded that the other tenement, being used for the purpose of a Sunday school, would be exempt; when I was told that the two tenements having a communication (which is used for taking the children through to worship), could not be exempt. I claimed them to be heard as to the number of windows charged, when strange to say, the commissioners decided, that to the windows in the two tenements, must be added the windows in a party brewhouse, which is used by other tenants under the same landlord. In my opinion, this savours very much of religious persecution, more especially when I was told the vicar of the place sat as one of the commissioners. Now, as it regards the tea-drinking, it is true, there is an annual tea party, when the friends from Birmingham, together with those residing in the village, meet for the purpose of receiving a report of the schools, and to encourage each other in the work of Sabbath school instruction. Now surely the legislature of the present day, who are such advocates for education, would never think of imposing such a tax, upon a body of individuals who walk from five to six miles, from Birmingham to the school, labour throughout the day in instructing the children, and return in the evening, without any other remuneration than the satisfaction of having benefited the young; yet these noble-minded commissioners, appointed by the government, decide that the wicked act of tea-drinking confers a liability to pay assessed taxes, and strictly enforce the payment thereof."

PUSEYISM AT ILFORD.—In consequence of the introduction of Puseyite forms and practices at Great Ilford, a meeting of parishioners was held at the Angel inn, in that parish, on the 18th inst, at which the following requisition to the churchwardens was agreed to:—"We, the undersigned inhabitants of the parish of Great Ilford, having our feelings outraged by the introduction of tractarian forms into our church, and still more so at the papistical doctrines preached there, and also at the curate's crossing himself on approaching the communion table, which acts are sanctioned by the vicar, request that you will immediately call a general meeting of the parishioners for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be thought best under these most painful circumstances."

The *Times* says the Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorpe received the holy communion at the parish church at St Helen's, near Newport, Isle of Wight, on Sunday. We presume this is a virtual return to the bosom of the Anglican church.

The Rev. Dr Pusey has returned to Oxford, with his health quite restored.

EQUAL LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.—Our attention has been called to an article in a socialist publication called the *New Moral World*, which, it cannot be denied, puts the inconsistencies of professed friends of liberty of conscience in a truthful and severe light. The facts connected with the case in hand are thus narrated:—

"Certain parties have claimed the right of printing and publishing opinions on theological and other subjects, which are obnoxious to the civic and ecclesiastical authorities of that city. The consequence has been, that the offending parties have had their premises broken into—their goods confiscated—their persons seized and imprisoned, and after standing one trial, at which they were acquitted, in consequence of their persecutors having, in their hot haste to gratify vindictive feelings, grossly neglected even the forms of that law whose vengeance they invoked, the blasphemers, as they are styled, are to be tried a second time for the same offence, upon an indictment so strongly and cunningly framed as to afford no chance of escape from the mercies of these assertors of orthodox opinions."

"Just at the time, however, that the lawyers, under clerical superintendence, were engaged in the preparation of these 'monster' indictments (we use the term with reference to quantity as well as quality), intelligence arrived in Edinburgh that Dr Kelley, a Scotch medical man, had been imprisoned and otherwise persecuted by the Roman catholic authorities of the island of Madeira, as a blasphemer, that being the appellation given to presbyterian doctrines in that island, and which doctrines, it appears, Dr Kelley had been (no doubt conscientiously) endeavouring to disseminate, contrary to all good order and established truth, according to the notions of Roman catholic priests on these subjects.

"Had Dr Kelley been a Jew, or a unitarian, or an infidel, his persecution would have excited little notice and less sympathy in Edinburgh; but a presbyterian! a believer in those doctrines and that form of church discipline which constitute the faith of Scotland, to be branded as a blasphemer, and persecuted as such! It was too much even for saintly endurance, and so forthwith a public meeting was called. The Lord Provost agreed to take the chair. Doctors of divinity and reverend gentlemen in abundance were announced to be there, as advocates of the great principle of civil and religious liberty, and the public at large were called on to be present to express their sympathy with the noble martyr who was standing up in a foreign land for the right of the free expression of opinion."

"Short-sighted, or rather short-memoried men! how rash it was in you to adopt a course like this, and call a public meeting to condemn in others, the conduct which you yourselves were at that very moment pursuing."

The above quotation puts the question at issue in so strong a light, that little need be added to enforce the observance of the principle there vindicated. If liberty of conscience is the inalienable right of every man, then the persecution referred to is as unjustifiable in the one case as in the other. The cases are identical in principle, though differing in kind. If it be once admitted that it is right for the civil power to interfere, in the smallest degree, with the rights of conscience, we at once justify all the persecution to which professors of religion have ever been subjected.

SCOTTISH AFFAIRS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, Sept. 30, 1843.

BICENTENARY OF THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY—MEETING OF STANDING COMMITTEE.—It will be recollect that at the celebrated bicentenary meeting in commemoration of the Westminster assembly, 1643, which met here on the 13th of July last, such an unexpectedly happy feeling pervaded all the five denominations then assembled, that the emotion thereby excited being deemed too good a thing to be permitted to languish or die—a committee, entrusted with extensive powers, consisting of representatives from all the respective denominations assembled, was accordingly appointed to meet during the summer months, as frequently as in their wisdom it might seem proper. These denominations consisted of members of the free church, the united secession church, the synod of relief, the synod of original seceders, and the reformed synod, which, by their representatives in committee, were appointed to take under consideration how a more cordial and efficient co-operation of the evangelical bodies in Scotland could be best promoted. We understand that the said committee has had several meetings characterised by unwonted Christian harmony. *Inter alia*, it has lately been agreed that another meeting shall be summoned forthwith, on Monday the 2nd of October, to take into consideration certain important suggestions made for the united co-operation of all evangelical dissenters amongst us, in the promotion of education. A full attendance, not only of members of committee, but of the several united denominations in Edinburgh and its vicinity, is this day invited. The movement is regarded by us all, as one of the most happy of our times; and, besides measures for instituting a more extended educational machinery, it is likely to result in the establishment of a nonconformist academy or college, where our literary youth may be more effectually instructed, and where all dissenters, if otherwise eligible, shall be welcome to hold situations. In this way we shall be enabled to provide situations for our meritorious literary men, when excluded, as they soon must be, from our Scottish universities. Under the divine blessing, these united efforts are likely to issue in the more extended moral and religious improvement of Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—We understand that, in consequence of the intolerant proceedings of the residuary establishment for the purpose of ejecting Sir David Brewster and other ornaments of our universities from their situations, solely on account of their adherence to the free church, an active agitation will immediately be commenced by influential parties, principally connected with the universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, for the purpose of effecting an entire overthrow of the restrictions by which a pretext is given to such proceedings.—*Witness.*

FREE CHURCH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, GLASGOW.—We understand that the whole of the Trades' hall, including the smaller apartments, as well as the large hall, has been taken for a period of ten days, for the use of the Free Church General assembly, in October next. The premises are to be used for committee meetings, public breakfasts, &c. Our readers are aware that the City hall has been taken for the meetings of the assembly itself.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

SITES FOR CHURCHES.—The papers have published a letter, written in June last, by Mr Fox Maule to Lord Morpeth, urging the latter to use his influence in altering the Duke of Sutherland's determination to refuse sites on his lands for free presbyterian churches. Mr Maule says—"I cannot tell you with what alarm I view this system of refusal of sites to so large a seceding population, if generally adopted by the aristocracy and landowners. You know as well as I do, that already the separation between the higher and lower classes has proceeded to an unsafe extent; and our object should be conciliation, not further irritation. Rely on it that it will be felt, whatever plausible arguments may be given for it, as a system of persecution, which, all the experience of history tells us, will strengthen instead of putting down the object against which it is directed."

Meetings in support of the free church of Scotland have been held in various parts of England during the past week. Among them may be mentioned, Chelmsford, Southampton, Chester, and various towns in Lancashire.

We understand that the free church congregation of Aberfeldy have elected the Marquis of Breadalbane to be their representative elder at the ensuing meeting of the General assembly which is to be held at Glasgow, and that his Lordship, in the frankest and kindest spirit, has consented to undertake the duty. Mr Fox Maule has been chosen to a similar office by the free church at Dunkeld.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Correspondence.

THE PROPOSED ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—I have watched, with earnest attention, the whole of your proceedings in reference to a convention, for the purpose of an aggressive movement against the church, and I greatly rejoice in your success, although as yet comparatively little has been done. Your appeal to the country has drawn out a few of the better spirits; and the sentiments to which many of them have given expression, are every way worthy of the cause. Whether these may be the proper men to become leaders, is a matter perhaps at present of little importance. The spirit which they breathe is quite refreshing to men like me, who have been long disposed to cry out, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" It gladdens our heart to find that the spirit of liberality, truth, and justice, is beginning to revive amongst those who are clothed with religious authority. I had feared that it was utterly destroyed by the blasting influence of a state church. For a long period the silence of death reigned among them, and it is but recently that they have begun to show signs of life. I had watched them for years in the matter of the corn laws, and wondered how they managed to keep their consciences quiet, surrounded as many of them must have been by a starving population. That question, to be sure, was assumed to be altogether of a political character; and many of them had so long believed, and had taught others to believe, that Christians have nothing to do with politics, that it might not be easy for them to persuade either themselves or their people, of the correctness of their views, which this question of necessity forced upon them. For no man can look at it calmly, without perceiving that, political though it be, it is impossible for him to yield obedience to that most ennobling of all Christian precepts, "Do to others as ye would that others should do to you," without putting forth all his energies in order to procure for the poor the means of subsistence. The pressure of distress had certainly become severe, before they ventured boldly and openly to plead the cause of the poor and the needy. But they did it, and we thank them for their good service. It is proper to notice, however, that those who have hitherto been esteemed the leaders of the nonconformist forces—the religious aristocracy of the metropolis—took no part in that movement. It is not necessary to inquire why; it is enough to state the fact. No doubt they had their reasons.

The question, sir, which you have recently begun to agitate so wisely and well, is one of not less, but probably of greater, importance than the other. This is also, of necessity, a political question; and in reference to it, the leaders have not as yet responded to your call, and I fear will not. Aristocracies, whether landed, monied, or religious, live in a world of their own. They have no feelings in common with the bulk of mankind. It is their pleasure to manage our affairs for us, without asking us either to approve or disapprove of their proceedings. Most frequently when we presume to think for ourselves, they are offended, and make our presumption a good and sufficient reason for their taking no part in those things which we, in our ignorance, deem to be of paramount importance. We may, and we do regret this, but it forms no sound reason why we should not do what we consider to be our duty, and leave them to decide on what may be theirs at their leisure. I, for one, rejoice in the preliminary plan with which you have been enabled to favour us. At first sight, it seems to me so constructed, as to prevent almost any others, except ministers, from obtaining a place in its counsels. If this should turn out to be really the case, it would be an evil which I, for one, should regret. At the same time, I am so anxious to see something done, that I would give in my adherence to any plan which held out a reasonable prospect of being generally acceptable. All who wish it success, must be agreed that it is exceedingly desirable it should be devised with as much wisdom as can be brought to bear upon it. Nevertheless, it would be extremely foolish to spend too much time over it: once put into operation, new light would be struck out from the number of honest minds brought into contact.

And I would urge upon those who have already done so well, not to be over anxious about the assistance of the men who esteem themselves the natural leaders in such a movement. That individual must not have observed very closely, who has not frequently before seen such leaders wait with patience, the agitation of various other questions, till it became quite apparent that those who originated them were about to succeed; and then they stepped on to the platform—gave the weight of their talents, and the sanction of their authority, to the thing sought to be accomplished, and greedily wrenched all the honour that success gave, from those who had borne the burden and heat of the day, and by whom alone the thing was done.

I have to apologise, Mr Editor, for encroaching so largely on your pages. The importance of the subject, and my anxiety respecting it, must plead for me. One word to their leaders, and I have done. The policy above adverted to, is now distinctly seen through by many plain men like myself, and, in stirring times like these, is the every-day talk of those with whom I associate; and most of them are perfectly persuaded that we could now rally the people in a good cause without their intervention. It is for them to determine what will be their position, when we shall have demonstrated our complete independence of them and their aid. I would just beg to remind them, that it is possible even for wise men to play this game once to often; and if I am not mistaken in the signs of the times, the people will very soon show that they can stand on their own feet, and manage their own affairs without them; and I am quite sure, that such an exhibition would be more alarming to these men, than to the unfortunate Macbeth was the ghost of Banquo.

Yours,

September 26, 1843.

sponsibility of their office, and were now about to act the part of good captains, by keeping their people awake by sounding the trumpet of religious liberty, and not only defending them against the encroachments of priesthood, but of leading them on, in the name of the Lord of hosts, to attack the very strongholds of Satan, and no longer permit the name of Christ to be dishonoured by its connexion with tyranny and bloodshed. Although I am of opinion that it betrays the weakness of men's minds, and is an exceedingly childish practice, for people to hold so fast by the coat-tails of individuals, as large numbers of the dissenters of London do by the skirts of their recognised leaders, I can never, at the same time, forget that "natur' is natur'"; and that human nature is weak; and that, when we consider how the mass of our metropolitan inhabitants are constantly engaged in the trade and business of life, and how hard their struggle is to support their families, it seems very natural that, having little time to examine theories, and not devoting much to the exercise of their own minds, they should trust more to the opinions and desires, and pay more attention to the conduct, of those who, withdrawing themselves from the commerce of the world, devote their talents to the study of spiritual things, and having acquired a mass of knowledge which others possess not, are set apart to be the teachers of the people. The individuals to whom I allude, as being thus placed in situations of such prominence, which they have themselves volunteered to occupy, and which give them such commanding influence over the will and conduct of others, cannot, I am sure, undertake the awful responsibility they incur to discharge their stewardship aright; yet, although I am unwilling to impinge to them any but the best of motives, and desire to think of them with charity, their conduct in the present crisis of affairs, and since their late anti-state-church-education speeches, does appear to me most extraordinary and inexplicable. They felt it their duty on that occasion to step into the arena of public discussion, and denounce, with all the zeal of men in earnest, a scheme of education designed to place the religious instruction of children in the hands of the established clergy—they felt it their duty *then* to hold meeting after meeting of the people, and employed all their arguments to show that that was but an attempt on the part of mother church to extend her already too far extended power; and on more than one occasion they threatened that, if the educational clauses of the bill were not withdrawn, they would attack the church itself. It was, indeed, a glorious sight to see how the life-blood of dissent circulated through the veins of the whole dissenting body during that agitation, giving ruddiness to its complexion and warmth to its very extremities; and oh! I many times wished from my very soul that these noble-looking spirits (the leaders) would be but true to their professions, and firm in their principles of nonconformity, and, taking advantage of the spirit roused in dissenters, would strike a blow at the root of ecclesiastical domination, from which it could not recover its power. But what, alas, has been the fact? These eminent individuals, whose conduct has so much influence upon that of others, feared not, on the occasion referred to, to charge dissenters with having fallen asleep, with having forgotten their nonconformity until Sir J. Graham had reminded them of it, by acting the part of a tool to the priesthood (I sometimes wondered the charge did not recoil upon those who made it, for having allowed dissenters to fall asleep); and they hesitated not to say, that had nonconformists kept awake to their interests, no such attack had been made on their religious liberty. All this was true, but I would ask them, do they not intend to exert their influence to keep dissenters awake for the future? Is there no appearance, as far as we can judge by the surface of the waters of public agitation, of another and a deeper calm coming on than beset them before? and will they not stretch forth their hand and strike them with the rod of their influence—ruffle them with their eloquence, until they have raised such a storm as will oblige the state church to let go her anchor, and run before the winds of popular discontent? The main point against which the leaders of the late agitation turned their opposition, was not "state" or "national education" in general, but, state interference with religious education in particular. Many of them, it is well known, are advocates for state secular education, and they may or may not be right—they believe they are. They think that nothing but a national, i. e. legislative scheme of education can reach in time enough the wide-spread ignorance that prevails; and that being their opinion, it has occurred to me that the information contained in the following paragraph may possibly open their eyes to the necessity of an immediate attack on the state church; for it appears that before we can have state education without priesthood, it will be absolutely necessary to remove the bishops from the upper house of legislature.

"Will it be believed? and we state the fact with hesitation, because on the bench of bishops there are men who possess high moral worth, and are not less distinguished for piety than learning. Will it be believed? but, our statement we know will be received with incredulity, nevertheless the fact is so, that the only obstacle to a liberal scheme of national education, to which the leaders of both parties in the state would be ready at any moment to give their assent, is the deliberate resolution of the bishops, with only three exceptions, whose names will readily occur to the reader, that no scheme of national education shall receive their sanction which does not leave the appointment of the schoolmaster in the hands of the clergy."

The foregoing is extracted from the *Westminster Review*, and certainly exhibits the bishops in a most amiable attitude—good bishops! Our metropolitan dissenting leaders are agreed that bishops, as such, ought not to have seats in the house of Lords, and yet there they are, and they are the only obstacles to such a scheme of national education as our leaders would approve. Here then is surely an additional argument for attacking the state church; but, if neither that nor anything else be motive enough to induce our influential nonconforming ministers to agitate for the annihilation of the connexion between church and state, I thank God that there are those who are not recognised leaders of the people, whose faith is so strong in the truth of their principles that they are determined, with or without the assistance of men of influence, to unite their strength, their zeal, and their energy, to disunite the simplicity and humility, the beauty and purity of Christianity, from the cunning and pride, the deformity and vileness, with which worldly men have associated it. That God may speed them in their holy work, and open the eyes of the blind, is the earnest prayer of, sir, your obedient servant,

25th Sept., 1843.

ONESIMUS.

OUR LEADERS AND THE "CHURCH."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—As I attended many of the late meetings held in the metropolis for the purpose of opposing the educational clauses of the Factories bill, I heard the speeches of some of the most eminent of the metropolitan dissenting ministers, and the hope rose in my mind, with the fervency of their eloquence, that a new era had arrived in the history of nonconformity, and that those who are looked upon by the great majority of respectable dissenters as leaders had awakened to a sense of the re-

THE TITLE "REVEREND."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—You have inserted some letters recently upon the impropriety, and even blasphemy, of ministers calling themselves reverend. I am one of these, but do not feel any personal offence upon the subject. It would be a small matter with me to be judged unworthy of the title. The fact is, though it may seem paradoxical, that I use the title because I care nothing about it. Things indifferent I would always treat with indifference. There is a way, however, of making too much of things, by refusing to have anything to do with them, as well as by refusing to leave them alone. It is as easy to make the gown and the title "reverend" of too much importance, by never, on any occasion, adopting them, as by never, on any occasion, resigning them. I use both, and omit the use of both, occasionally, just to impress the fact that they are nothing, and imagine this to be more effectual than either of the above modes.

I should not trouble you, therefore, with any communication upon the subject, on account of any zeal I possess in connexion with it. But I really do not like to see men apparently good, and sincere, and anxious to reprove what they esteem abuses and corruptions, led away by nonsense. Good causes are always injured by weakness as well as by wickedness, and it appears to me that your correspondents are making nonconformity appear "small" by the nature and object of their remarks.

The great offence, with both of your correspondents, seems to be that ministers appropriate a name of God, that they "apply to themselves an attribute of the Almighty." So speaks "N. W. M." He is kind enough to say that he is persuaded that "their serious attention has never been drawn to the awfulness of the assumption." I will answer for it that it never has. Not one amongst them has ever imagined any awfulness about it, nor need he. The great objection is that "reverend" is used of God—"Holy and reverend is his name." It is very unfortunate that the very text on which they rely, affords sufficient evidence of the groundlessness of their censure. God is called "holy" as well as "reverend"—but are we therefore to call none holy? Is it not, according to their reasoning, an "awful assumption" to apply to people this "attribute of the Almighty"? And yet do they never apply it? Is there not authority for it? What is the meaning of "saints," "holy brethren," &c.? But this is not all. "Reverend" is not the only "attribute of the Almighty" (rather a loose way of speaking)—God is strong, and wise, and great, &c. Then of course it must be an "awful assumption" to use these expressions of any poor mortals. If I were to say, for instance, that your correspondents are "wise," they might immediately rebuke me for blasphemous extravagance, because God is the "only wise." If I were to say that they were "great" men, it would be a most unjustifiable speech, because "great is the Lord." Indeed, as all good and glorious properties belong to God, I should never be able to call them anything, without sacrificing my piety to my politeness. Surely all this is sufficiently absurd, and if nothing better can be said against the use of the title, the "independent ministers of the metropolis" are in no great danger of being denuded of their honours.

"N. W. M." speaks of "preserving the faith in all the purity and simplicity of the primitive ages of Christianity." I am afraid he has not sufficiently considered that it was a characteristic of those ages constantly to apply names to men that belonged to sacred persons. The titles of Christ, for instance, were continually applied to men. He was called a "servant of God"—a "deacon"—an "apostle"—"Son of God," &c., and yet we find these titles applied (sad degeneracy!) to ministers and to private Christians.

In Johnson's Dictionary, under the word "reverend" we find—"1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy." The first is its proper meaning. Is that objectionable? Would your correspondents deny that ministers deserve reverence—especially the "independent ministers of the metropolis"? Indeed they profess it. The second is its conventional application. Is it very wicked to take an innocent title applied by custom, and as a matter of course, to a certain class of functionaries? Your correspondents might do more service to truth than by going on a Quixotic crusade against such things as these.

I remain, dear sir,

ONE WHO CARES MUCH LESS ABOUT "REVERENDS" THAN YOUR CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

I have lately been informed that the Bishop of London has put his *veto* on the plan of pulling down certain churches in the city of London, which are useless, and stand empty, and (I believe) unused, on the ground that having been consecrated they must not be pulled down, as the ground on which they stand having been dedicated to pious purposes, must not be applied to any profane use.

If this is so, I would fain ask one or two queries—

1. How long does the sanctity acquired by the consecration last—for ever? If so, I want to know whether the Bishop treats as consecrated ground the ruins of old churches and abbeys? If he visits Netley or Tintern abbey, for example, does he walk about with his hat off, or in other respects feel as demure himself as in a church, or as treading on holy ground?

If not for ever—how long? Who or what fixes the limit in point of time?

2. To what does this sanctity apply? To all and every part of the edifice as it is at the hour of consecration; the bricks or stones with which it is built; the glass of the windows; the wood work of the pulpit and pews, &c.?

If this is the case, in the event of reparation, do the displaced bricks and stones, and glass, and bits of deal, retain their sanctity, and become unfit for profane purposes; or is it transferred to the new materials? If so transferred, by what process, and by whose instrumentality? If the old materials retain their sanctity, I want to know to what use a pious man ought, and this bishop would, apply them?

Convinced as I am that this and all such notions of superior sanctity, applying to particular places, and persons, and times, are superstitious, and lead to immorality and vice, I shall, with your leave (in case I am encouraged to do so by your inserting in your paper this communication—in that event I shall) hereafter pursue this matter a little further into its consequences by some other queries.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

COUNCIL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COMPLETE SUFFRAGE UNION.

Birmingham, Oct. 2, 1843.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union held their usual weekly meeting at their office No. 37, Waterloo street, on Monday afternoon, the President in the chair.

Letters were read from Nottingham, Leamington, Tewkesbury, Sheffield, Newcastle, Boston, Manchester, Leeds, Northampton, London.

MR BEGGS'S VISIT.—A letter from Mr Beggs, from Nottingham, stated that he would start on his second tour of visitation, in furtherance of the suffrage cause, on Monday, Oct. 2nd; and that his route, as nearly as possible, would be through Newark, Lincoln, Boston, Grimsby, Hull, Pontefract, Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, Rochdale, Halifax, and Manchester, where he is to be on the 12th; then to Wakefield, Barnsley, &c. Any other towns lying in the direction of this route, and wishing a visit from Mr Beggs, should communicate with the secretary at Birmingham.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.

BRISTOL.—The few friends here steadily progress in the course marked out for them to spread a knowledge of their principles amongst the electoral body of the city. The committee have now in the press an address to the electors, which is intended for distribution after the manner suggested in your letter for the distribution of the tracts of the Union. We are endeavouring to get a few persons who will assist in the purchase of a number of the tracts published by the Council, and I have every reason to believe we shall succeed. We are busily engaged, too, with our registrations. I mentioned in my former letter, that we had a discussion on alternate Wednesday evenings. The subject of the connexion between religion and politics was suggested by the Rev. Mr Solly's lecture, and I am happy to state that the result of that discussion, was that, out of the number of our opponents, three influential individuals embraced the principles of the Union.

TAVISTOCK.—We are to have a public discussion next Monday (Oct. 2nd), and shall carry on, I trust, regular monthly meetings with usefulness and effect. We have an Electors' league formed out of our society, and raise monthly subscriptions towards a fund for carrying out its objects.

Mr Vincent's lectures continue to create the greatest excitement, and promise to be attended with highly beneficial results.

MR CRAWFORD'S LETTER.—The sub-committee appointed to take into consideration Mr Crawford's letter to the President of the Council reported as follows:—

That the letter had been published in the *Morning Advertiser*, *Times*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Nonconformist*, *Patriot*, and *Sentinel*, and in an abridged form in the *Spectator* and *Examiner*, and in a number of provincial journals.

That communications had been received, stating the high satisfaction which the letter had created in the country.

The committee recommended that a special meeting of the whole Council should be held, to take the subject of the letter into consideration, and the propriety of issuing an address to the public founded on it, a draft of which would be submitted to the meeting.

That copies of Mr Crawford's letter be forwarded to all the correspondents of the Union.

The report was received, and the special meeting fixed to be held on Monday, the 16th inst.

MR VINCENT IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

YARMOUTH.—On Saturday, 23rd September, Mr Vincent met a small party of the inhabitants of this town to address them on the principles and objects of the complete suffrage union. Saturday night was not favourable for holding a public meeting; nevertheless, about 150 respectable persons of all shades of politics assembled; the greater part of whom were electors. Mr Vincent was very warmly received, and the principles of the union were greeted by the loud approbation of the meeting. This was the first effort to introduce the subject into this town, and enough has been done to warrant a belief that future movements will be attended with success. We hope the few active friends will form themselves into a complete suffrage union at once.

BURY ST EDMUNDS.—On Monday, Mr Vincent visited this town. An out-door meeting was announced, because all the large buildings were effectually closed against him, but the weather proving bitterly cold and damp, at a late hour it was determined to hold the meeting in a small chapel in Westgate street. The audience amounted to about 150, and comprised many of the most respectable and intelligent members of the liberal party, whilst others whose public professions led us to suppose they would have been present, preferred making themselves "cosey and comfortable" by their own firesides.

About the time when it was expected the meeting would have assembled in front of the Corn exchange, the worthy Mayor was observed to cross the Market place with a written document in his hand, probably a copy of the Riot act, apparently with the intention of dispersing "the mob." Although the meeting in the chapel was smaller than might have been expected, the impression made by the eloquent lecturer was greater than could have been anticipated in so aristocratic a borough. However, he has succeeded in scattering abroad the seeds of democracy, which will doubtless produce an abundant crop when he shall make his second appearance. Throughout his address, which was argumentative and convincing to the highest degree, Mr Vincent completely carried the judgment of his audience with him, and was responded to by the most enthusiastic plaudits. His

address, in short, was so much beyond the general tenor and scope of the mere clap-trap electioneering speeches to which the Bury folk are accustomed, that when he sat down the usual formality of moving a vote of thanks appeared to be forgotten and, amidst a roar of approving cheers, the meeting dispersed.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

CAMBRIDGE.—Complete suffrage principles have, at last, been introduced at this seat of education and crime. Henry Vincent delivered two addresses here on Tuesday and Wednesday last, which were received with great enthusiasm. All the public buildings are effectually closed against all classes of reformers by the university influence; indeed, the persecution carried on by the profligate university, against the friends of civil and religious liberty, is fearful indeed. Not only have reformers the cruelties of public persecution to contend with, but they have to deal with a populace extensively debauched by the wicked example, patronage, and vices of the university. Drunkenness and all kinds of sensuality, prostitution, fornication, and seduction, are prominent among the "young men" who are training for "the church," and other important "institutions." In spite of all this, two enthusiastic meetings have been held for the suffrage. The first was held in a room at an inn, which was too small to contain the company, which crowded the stairs and staircase. Charles Wagstaff, Esq., a member of the town council, was called to the chair; and we had the pleasure of seeing a number of highly respectable persons present. Mr Vincent addressed the meeting at great length, and was greeted throughout with hearty cheers. On Wednesday night a larger room was needed; accordingly, the large room at the White Bear was crowded at the appointed hour; Charles Wagstaff, Esq., again occupied the chair. Mr Vincent again addressed the meeting in illustration of suffrage principles, in which he showed their necessity and safety. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was given to him with three-times-three hearty cheers. A vote of thanks was given to Mr Wagstaff, and the meeting separated. From the present temper of the town, there is every prospect of its becoming thoroughly democratic, in spite of the university, at no distant day. A suffrage union is about to be formed.

SOUTHWARK COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the above association was held, on Thursday last, in the schoolroom belonging to the Borough road chapel, situated in Great Suffolk street, Borough. The large room, which was formerly Mr J. Stevenson's chapel, and calculated to hold about 600 persons, was completely filled by about an equal number of the middle and working classes. L. Embleton, Esq., president of the association, took the chair. Mr J. Aldis, of Maze Pond chapel, in an animated and powerful speech, which called forth repeated cheers, moved the first resolution—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that all classes of society are entitled to equal political rights; and that, by withholding them, has originated a system of class legislation by which the interests of a few have been advanced to the injury of the community at large."

The rev. gentleman said, that the reasons why he adhered heartily, and without fear, to the Complete Suffrage association was, because he happened to entertain a better feeling of his fellow-countrymen than many others. He showed, in a masterly manner, that the great bulk of the people were not so ignorant or vicious as they were said to be, and that the aristocracy of these realms were chargeable with a greater amount of vice than the masses. The other reason was, because, from his heart, he abhorred all physical force. This part of the speech was vehemently cheered. He remarked, that the principles of this association were completely opposed to it, and that the aristocracy of this country have had, for these hundreds of years, nothing else to depend on. He then expressed, in a strong manner, his detestation of war. He said he could not admire or love the chartered murderer any more than he could the outlawed one. He then went on to show that, for the people to be deprived of the franchise, was, in every sense of the word, slavery; for under the present system a man was coerced to labour eight hours every day for the state, and over that labour he had no voice or control, and coerced and unrequited labour was the very essence of slavery [cheers]. After referring to the right of every man to be equal, he concluded by offering a few words of counsel—1st. That this was the cause of simple reason and religion. 2nd. That our career must be one of charity. 3rd. That ours is a position of moral force—that we were to instruct our neighbours—be kind, gentle, courteous, withal energetic. Mr Kelsey seconded the resolution in an eloquent speech. Mr Bland moved, and Mr T. A. Smith seconded, the second resolution—

"That, as the Southwark Complete Suffrage association has been formed to obtain for the people their political freedom, this meeting pledges itself to promote, by all Christian means, the great object it proposes, until the people shall have secured to them a constitution more perfect."

Mr Culverwell moved, and Mr E. Newth, minister, seconded—

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented, to Mr J. Stevenson and the trustees of this school, for their kindness and readiness in granting the use of this room, and to the chairman for presiding on the present occasion."

MANCHESTER.—On Thursday evening last, Mr Archibald Prentice delivered a lecture on the rights of the people to be properly represented in parliament, in the room of the Complete Suffrage union, Lever street, to a tolerably numerous audience. The lecturer commenced by refuting some of the prevailing fallacies on the subject of universal suffrage, and went on to notice the advantages which, he contended, would have resulted from giving to the people o

Ireland a share in the representation of this country at the time of the union. Mr Prentice then proceeded to discuss the various points of vote by ballot, no property qualification, payment of members, annual parliaments, and electoral districts; with regard to the latter, he stated some facts which were received by the audience with exclamations of surprise. He stated that there were about fifty parliamentary boroughs which returned a total of seventy-two members to parliament, and the whole population represented by these seventy-two gentlemen did not exceed that of Manchester and Salford, which returned only three members. In conclusion, the lecturer advised the union to proceed, as it was at present doing, to hold meetings and discussions, for that was the only way to attain the end sought for; he might safely say that there had never been anything got by fighting. The lecture was listened to with attention, and with repeated applause.—*Manchester Guardian*.—A crowded meeting was held on Thursday evening, in the room of the Complete Suffrage union, which was addressed by Mr Prentice in a speech of an hour and a half's duration, on the principles of representation. Mr Sharman Crawford's letter to Mr Sturge, on the course that should be pursued in parliament, was read by Mr Perkins, and was received with much approbation by the meeting.—*Manchester Times*.

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SOIREE.—It is understood that this assembly will be held about the 18th of October (though the day is not yet definitely fixed). As there is some novelty in the arrangements, we beg to lay a few of them before our readers. The whole of the material for the tables will be supplied by Mr Cameron (an excellent security that the "providings" will be first rate). A committee of management (each member wearing a ribbon in his coat) will attend to see the guests properly seated—that the tables are well supplied—and the general arrangements carried out. None will be admitted to the platform but the invited guests of the evening, together with their ladies. Proper accommodation will be secured for the reporters. The tables will be under the management of twenty-five ladies, who will be supplied with two tickets, gratuitously. Immediate application to be made at Mr Cameron's, fancy biscuit baker, head of Grey street, Newcastle. To secure comfort, no more tickets will be sold than the number provided for. Ladies are especially invited to attend. As there is every prospect of it being an evening of rare enjoyment, we advise all our fair friends (to the rougher sex we know the advice is not needed) to take care they are not doomed to disappointment, by not securing a ticket as soon as it is to be got.—*Gateshead Observer*.

COLONEL THOMPSON.—This distinguished veteran in the cause of political and commercial freedom, is now at Tynemouth with his family. Deputations from the complete suffragists of Newcastle, and the Anti-corn-law association of Sunderland, have, during the last week, waited upon him, to invite him to deliver lectures in favour of their respective principles. The colonel, we understand, has consented. On Wednesday next, he will lecture in Sunderland on "The Robbery of Monopoly." The deputation from Sunderland had also an ulterior and still more important object in view than merely to get a lecture from the gallant colonel. They were completely successful in both objects. The result of their visit is such, that, we are enabled to announce, whenever a vacancy occurs at Sunderland, it will possess the honour of having as a candidate the author of "The Corn Law Catechism." That Sunderland will prove itself worthy of the honour—worthy of the fame acquired by the "men of Durham"—we entertain no doubt. [In addition to our informant's foregoing statements, we may mention that the colonel will lecture in Newcastle, as well as in Sunderland, next week].—*Ibid.*

General News.

FOREIGN.

GREECE.

In the postscript of our last number we gave the substance of a telegraphic despatch, announcing the breaking out of a revolution in this enslaved country. We adopt the narrative of this bloodless revolution from the *Greek Observer*.

A wise revolution, accomplished in one day, amidst the most perfect order, without a single offensive cry being uttered, even against the Bavarians, has renewed the claims of Greece to the esteem and sympathy of nations and their governments. Everybody knows the unfortunate situation in which Greece was placed. The Greeks had exhausted every means in their power to induce the government to adopt a truly national policy. The parliaments of France and England, and the London conference, had vainly acknowledged the many grievances of the Greek people; the government obstinately persevered in its evil course. The nation had no other alternative but to plunge itself into the abyss opened by ten years' mistakes and incapacity, or to extricate itself therefrom by a dangerous but inevitable effort. For some time the movement was in progress of preparation in different parts of the country, that it might be effected without any disorder.

The hostile attitude assumed by the government against those who sought to enlighten it, the extraordinary dispositions adopted within the last few days with a view to assail the liberty and the very lives of the citizens (a military tribunal had been established) most devoted to the national interests, should necessarily tend to hasten the manifestation of the contemplated movement. Last night, at two o'clock, A.M., a few musket shots fired in the air announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters of Athens. Soon afterwards, the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched towards the square of the palace, crying 'The constitution for ever!' On reaching the place, the entire garrison,

the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the King, in front of the palace; and the people having stationed themselves in the rear, all in one voice demanded a constitution. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration their demand, and that of the army, after consulting with his ministers, the council of the state, and the representatives of the foreign powers. But the commander, M. Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his Majesty that the ministry was no longer recognised; and that the council of state was already deliberating on the best course to be adopted under existing circumstances. Shortly afterwards, a deputation from the council of state presented an address to the King, comprising, among other things, the following requisitions, which it described as measures emanating from the wants and wishes distinctly expressed by the Greek nation—

"Your Majesty will consider it expedient to appoint a new ministry without delay. The council of state recommend to the approbation of your Majesty, as persons competent to form it, because of their enjoying public esteem and confidence, Messrs André Metaxa, for the presidency of the council of ministers, with the department of foreign affairs; André Londos, for the minister of war; Canaris, for the navy department; Rhigas Palamidis, for the interior; Mansolas, for the finance; Leon Melas, for justice; and Michel Schimas, for public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

"Your Majesty will be pleased at the same time to sign an ordinance, which will impose on the new ministry, as its first duty, the convocation within the delay of a month of the national assembly; which will deliberate upon the definite constitution that is to be established in concert with the royal authority, as the regis under which the throne and the nation shall hereafter be placed. The extraordinary circumstances of the country rendering the convocation of the national assembly an urgent necessity, and not admitting of a new law of election being previously framed, your Majesty will permit your ministry to convolve that assembly, agreeably to the spirit and provisions of the last law of election in vigour before 1833, with the sole difference that the electoral colleges shall elect their presidents by a majority of votes.

"The new ministry, invested with the full powers necessary to conduct the government in accord with the gravity of the circumstances which led to its formation, shall render an account of its acts to the national assembly."

"Whilst his Majesty was reading the propositions of the council of state, the representatives of the foreign powers presented themselves at the palace, and were told by the commander that nobody could be admitted at that moment, the King being in conference with the deputation of the council of state. The latter came out two hours afterwards, with the consent of the King. The new ministry then repaired to the palace, where they held a long consultation with his Majesty; who shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by his ministers and other personages, and was received with acclamation by the people. The cry of 'Long live the constitutional King!' resounded, together with that of 'The constitution for ever!' The new ministers entered immediately on the discharge of their functions. The military revolution was directed, on the part of the regular army, by the colonel of cavalry, Demetri Calergi, and on that of the regular army by Col Macryany. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the garrison, after defiling before the palace, reentered their quarters, preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour afterwards, the city, in which order had not been an instant disturbed, resumed its customary aspect."

Next day the King issued a decree, convoking a national assembly within thirty days. The council of state issued a decree, thanking the people and the army, exhorting them to continued order, and dictating to the army an oath of "fidelity to the country, and to the constitutional throne," and of attachment to the constitution to be settled by the assembly. The council also decreed that the 15th September should in future be a national festival.

The students of the university joined the movement, and were remarkable for their patriotism and moderation. Similar movements occurred at Chalcis and Nauplia. Letters from Athens, of the 17th, state, that all foreigners holding offices under government were to be dismissed, including even M. Lemaire and other Frenchmen, employed in the administration of the national bank. An exception was, however, made in favour of the veteran Philhellenes. The chiefs of the movement had adopted every precaution for the safety of that establishment; the directors were beforehand informed of the hour at which the movement was to take place, and twelve trusty soldiers were sent thither, during the night, for its protection, by M. Calergi. The revolution was effected without any violence. The ministers were arrested in their houses, but liberated the next morning. An aide-de-camp of the King, M. Gardekecke, a Bavarian, was also apprehended, and confined in the barracks, where he, however, remained a prisoner only a few hours. It appears that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all resistance on his part would be unavailing. It was eleven o'clock, a.m., when his obstinacy was subdued. The military bands were then playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," which gave him cause to suppose that affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On the 16th, King Otho took his customary airing; and was saluted, as he passed along the streets, with cries from the people and soldiers of "Long live the constitutional king!" The national assembly was to assemble thirty days after the issuing of the royal decree, to draw up the form of a constitution. The revolution was so well planned, and so universal a movement, that word was sent beforehand, of the certainty of the events, to the friends of the patriots, in various other countries; and it was known throughout the country to all except Otho and his dependents.

AMERICA.

By the *Britannia* steam ship, advices to the 15th ult. have been received from New York.

The principal points of interest relate to the progress of the state elections, and their probable effect on the coming presidential contest. The candidates for the presidency are understood to be, on the whig interest, Mr Henry Clay, of Kentucky; and, on the side of the democrats, Mr John C. Calhoun and Mr Martin Van Buren. The elections, so far, were in favour of the whig party, but to so trifling an extent that the election would have to be decided by the house of representatives, unless the Calhoun and Van Buren parties were to form a coalition, or one of them give their interest to the whig candidate.

A letter from New York says—"Business had greatly improved. Every class of mercantile men was actively engaged. The city was crowded with strangers from the interior. Much of the present trade is for cash, as money is abundant and interest low. Notwithstanding foreign fabrics are daily arriving in considerable quantities, and more expected, the importers, generally, are doing a fair business. Goods meet a ready sale and prompt payment. The trade in domestic fabrics is also very brisk. The manufacturers find full employment, and are probably making more money than at any former period. The increased demand for hands caused a combination among them to raise their wages. For a short time, the employers refused to comply with their wishes, but ultimately consented to allow the wages demanded. Public opinion was with the journeymen, as goods were selling rapidly."

There had been a disastrous accident on the Susquehanna railway, occasioned by the breaking of the front axletree of the first passenger car, by which that and the two following cars were thrown off the rails. A considerable number of persons were seriously injured.

The intelligence from Texas is to the 22nd of August. The papers confirm the accounts of the disposition felt by both Mexico and Texas to enter into peaceful negotiations. With respect to the armistice between those two countries, the following is given as the precise terms of the communication of Santa Anna to the British minister:—

"Santa Anna, in a verbal conversation with the British chargé at Mexico, said, 'You may inform General Houston, that if we will suspend hostilities on the part of Texas, I will suspend them on the part of Mexico, and that I will receive commissioners from him to negotiate as to the terms of the armistice; and that I will also receive propositions from him for a permanent peace, but will not entertain any proposition having for its object the separation of the department of Texas from Mexico.'"

SPAIN.

Madrid remains nearly in the same state of agitation, but no outbreak has occurred. Although the capital was tranquil, extraordinary precautions continued to be resorted to to prevent a rising, which was hourly expected, and the streets were patrolled both day and night by strong detachments of the military. Narvaez is in great dread of conspiracies and plots, which are said to be organising against him, and it is even reported that the explosion of the powder magazine, called Los Pozos, at the Bilbao gate, near Madrid, was a wilful act and part of a plot, but there was no clue as to what object was to be obtained by such a proceeding. The powder magazine is stated to have contained at the time of the explosion, 127 quintals of powder, 700,000 cartridges, and other ammunition, 10,000 muskets, and a considerable *matériel*. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to be from twenty-five to thirty; only ten bodies, however, have been found. The shock was so great, that in some parts the ground was shaken as by an earthquake. Several political arrests have been made at Madrid, and the government had published a decree, declaring all persons, directly or indirectly, taking part in the revolt at Saragossa, Barcelona, or elsewhere, guilty of treason, and liable to all its penalties. The *Espectador* still maintains that the government contemplated to carry away the Queen from Madrid, and that troops had been posted in the Somosierra for the purpose. General Mazairedo, governor of Madrid, had been called upon to exercise the functions of political chief. The government is determined on exercising martial law in Madrid, even if it does not proclaim it. The political chief of Madrid is at the nomination of the Home minister; and Senor Caballero, the minister, and the political chief opposed a firm resistance to the military dictatorship of Narvaez and Concha.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a letter from Zurbano, dated from Portugal, in which he declares his adhesion to the provisional government of Spain, and places himself at the orders of the cabinet. In consequence of this letter, it is announced that his submission is accepted, and that he is to be permitted to reside at Palencia.

The latest news from Saragossa, even by telegraph, is only of the 25th, on which day it informed us that the town was blockaded, wanted provisions, and that it was prevented making a *sorite* by the news of Ametller's defeat. The despatch of the Captain-general, announcing his being driven from the city, stated that he had concentrated his troops at Cuarte and Cadrete, which are south of the city. That he could establish a blockade on both sides of the river of such a populous town as Saragossa is improbable in the extreme. Concha had been appointed to take the command against this city, but had refused to go, and General Canedo was sent in his stead.

Nothing decisive has yet taken place at Barcelona. Ametller, on hearing of the defeat at San Andrea, retired towards Tiana. Two hundred insurgents, who had ventured as far as Martorell, have been dispersed by the inhabitants. The Isabella II. steamer, which had brought back 650 soldiers from Valencia, has again taken its departure for that town, with the 200 prisoners made by Prim. General Sauz, the new

captain-general of Barcelona, had arrived, and General Araoz had surrendered the command of the province to him. The new Captain-general had notified to the consuls that he had thought proper to declare the province in a state of siege, and that he was about to lay the strictest blockade to that city. The French residents had accordingly retired on board the vessels of war, where they were fed at the expense of the state. The Captain-general expected shortly to have a force of thirty-four battalions at his disposal.

Further news by telegraph states that the insurgents were evacuating the Atarazanas, and transporting into the cathedral their ammunition. One of the vaults of the church had been converted into a powder magazine. Prim was between Mataro and Girona, in the pursuit of Ametller's troops, of which several stragglers remained on the road. Ametller was still at Girona endeavouring, without effect, to rouse the inhabitants. There left Figueras to join him but nine national guards.

Further *pronunciamientos* had taken place throughout the country, but many of the rumours to that effect wanted confirmation. The mysterious manner in which the telegraphic despatches had been worded by the French authorities, render it difficult to ascertain the real state of affairs in this distracted country.

ITALY.

The *Toulonnais* of the 24th ult. states that the intelligence from Italy was of a very contradictory nature. The letters were unsealed by the police, and nobody dared to make the slightest allusion to the events of which the Peninsula was the theatre. It appears, however, that those events had acquired a certain degree of gravity, for a formidable military force was on foot, not only in the Pontifical dominions, where the insurrection first broke out, but also in the smaller principalities, and even at Naples, where the government laboured under serious alarm. The festivity of Santa Maria di Pie di Grotta was celebrated in that capital on the 8th, and no less than 20,000 men, with 150 pieces of artillery, were turned out on the occasion. The vessels of war, moreover, took a position opposite the city, to be ready to cannonade it at the first signal. Considerable agitation also prevailed in Sicily, and private letters from the frontiers, and travelers just arrived from Italy, mentioned that the armed bands in that country were more numerous than ever, and were amply provided by the people, with the necessities of life.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 28th ult. states, that the band who infest the Roman states, far from being captured or dispersed, as reported, are continuing their depredations, having been reinforced by other insurgents, and have extended their excursions to the north as far as Piedmont. These bands appear to act according to orders from a superior authority, and are well supplied with money. A propaganda is said to exist, which has ramifications, not only throughout Italy, but likewise Switzerland, Malta, and even France. In case of danger the small states of Italy will be supported by the Austrian government.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 28th ult. states, on the authority of a traveler just arrived from Italy, and who had passed through Bologna, Imola, Forli, Ravenna, Lugo, and Ferrara, that the Italian insurrection was completely at an end. "The whole movement," says the informant of that journal, "consisted of an insignificant attempt of a few restless individuals and well-known smugglers."

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople mention some military activity; the militia having been incorporated with the army for five years. Redshid Pasha, president of the military council, had been appointed seraskier, or general-in-chief of the troops of Roumelia, with the title of muschir, and was to reside at Adrianople. He was succeeded in office by Sami Behir. The Sultan promised France satisfaction for the insult to the French flag at Jerusalem; and he had sent his portrait to Louis Philippe.

The publication of the berat of the Sultan, confirming the election of Prince Alexander as sovereign of Servia, took place in due form at Belgrade on the 14th instant, in the presence of the Turkish governor, the Baron de Lieven, the consuls of France and England, and other personages of note.

The following telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, September 12th, had been received at Paris:—"The Pasha of Jerusalem has been dismissed; his successor will pay the consul of France an official visit, and make an apology. The French flag is to be solemnly hoisted at Beyrouth, the capital of the general government of the province, and saluted with twenty-one guns. All the ringleaders in the riot are to be punished in an exemplary manner."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 26th July, stating that the Boers at Pietermauritberg had rejected the conciliatory propositions of Mr Cloete, and that the governor had ordered more troops to Natal, although it was generally believed that the Boers would not enter upon open hostilities again, and were possibly emboldened by the injudicious withdrawal previously of part of Major Smith's force.

MARSHAL SOULT.—A private letter from Toulouse states that Marshal Soult is suffering greatly from ill health, and that is the reason he was prevented from going to Eu. The marshal, it is said, is impressed with the idea that he will not outlive the year, and he is almost always occupied in putting his affairs

in order, and in superintending the execution of the mausoleum which is to be placed over his tomb.

—National.

THE SPANISH REFUGEES.—The Lisbon correspondent of the *Times* says:—"General Zurbano, who arrived on the 7th inst. at Oporto, was made a prisoner and lodged in the castle of Foz. He was seized in the French hotel at Oporto, and had come in the packet from Vigo. An order, however, was immediately forwarded from the government here for his release, and Zurbano is now in Lisbon. He is greatly broken down by the distresses which he has endured since the memorable 'bargain battle' under the walls of Madrid, and his spirits appear to be completely shattered. Another, and to the Madrid government an equally obnoxious personage, Linsage, the secretary and bosom friend of Espartero, remains in Portugal, having divided his time between Lisbon and Beja.

THE DECREE OF ANCONA SUSPENDED.—We have sincere pleasure in announcing, from an authentic source, that the atrocious decree of the Roman inquisition, first issued under the authority of Leo XII, and recently put in force by the Inquisitor-general of Ancona, has been again suspended. We learn from various quarters, that the utmost consternation had been produced, not only throughout Italy, but everywhere in the Mediterranean; not only among the Jews, but among protestant Christians, either subject to catholic governments or surrounded by catholic populations, at this revival of the fearful inquisition. Some misapprehension has existed as to the genuineness of the decree; we have reason to know that certain of its clauses had already begun to be acted upon.—*The Voice of Jacob*.

A letter from Coire, in the canton of the Grisons, reports that the mountain of Calanda had suddenly given way, with a dull noise. It was found to be cleft with longitudinal crevices: and the village of Felsberg is threatened with ultimate destruction. Government will help the inhabitants to emigrate beyond the Rhine.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.—We learn from Paris that since the arrival of General Boyer, the ex-President of Hayti, in that capital, he has been the object of remarkable attentions from the French ministry. On Sunday he was visited at the hotel Victoria; where he is residing, by the Minister of Finance and on Monday by Baron Mackau, the minister of marine. There was a report current in Paris, that the French cabinet contemplate hostile proceedings for the enforcement of the indemnity, and are, therefore, anxious to obtain all possible information from the ex-President. M. Odillon Barrot had a long interview with the ex-President on Sunday.

Accounts of June 6, received *vid* Holland, from the island of Neasin, Dutch East India, notice the occurrence of some severe shocks of earthquake there, and by which a good deal of damage was done to private and government buildings, shipping, &c. Part of a mountain gave way, and several lives are stated to have been lost.

Negotiations between the King of Bavaria and the See of Rome have been for some time pending for the canonisation of his Majesty at his death! The Bavarian sovereign, it is said, has offered the Pope the sum of 160,000 thalers for the performance of such an act. There is little doubt, therefore, that he will be made a saint.

A VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.—A letter from Stockholm, of Sept. 7, says:—"The Swedish brig, the Bull, Captain Warnes, has just returned after a three years' voyage. On her arrival at Port Philip, New South Wales, she was freighted by an English firm to visit the small islands of the Pacific, and obtain for manufactured goods sandal wood and other articles suited to the China market. During this voyage, which lasted about seven months, Captain Warnes touched at some islands not visited probably since Cook's time, and four others not to be found on the map. The captain took possession of them in the name of King Charles John. The inhabitants were a mild race, ignorant of the use of iron, and ready to give for even a rusty nail a turtle. They were also fond of bits of glass, and would remain for three or four hours shaving themselves with pieces of broken bottles. A single musket shot was sufficient to disperse thousands of them—a proof that they had not before been visited by Europeans. The king of one of the islands presented the captain with his sceptre, made of wood artistically carved, and having a thin circle of jasper on the top. A name was given by the captain to each of those isles after some member of the royal family of Sweden, and a quantity of plants, and tools made of wood and stone, have been brought home."

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—We read, in a letter from Narbonne, 22d instant:—"A frightful disaster has fallen on this neighbourhood. We have had heavy rains since the 13th, and Narbonne is now surrounded with a vast lake. The losses caused by this inundation are immense, the water being higher by 75 centimetres (nearly 24 feet English) than in the great flood of 1772. Trees, cattle, houses, and furniture, are carried away at each moment. The smallest rivulets have become torrents, and several dead bodies have been observed; one of them, that of a young woman holding a lifeless child in her arms. At Coursan the water reached the first floor. The inhabitants of the neighbouring communes pass from one district to another in boats. At Bize fourteen houses were swept away; at Salles ten or twelve. The road of Villedogne has been carried away; the waters of the Orbien have risen to an enormous height. On the Bize road the vehicle which plies each day to Narbonne was borne away, and the horses drowned. At Canet everything is under water, and an immense quantity of wine, which was

placed in the cellars, having been floated, was lost, by the puncheons knocking together, and being staved. At Orvaison twenty houses have fallen down. A barn, belonging to Baron Bourlet de St Aubin, fell in, and destroyed a valuable flock of Merino sheep. The vintage will be a nullity this year, and other crops will be almost all lost.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 20th ult. announces, that in the month of November next, a congress will be assembled to arrange the affairs of Spain. Carlists and Christinos are to be represented at it. Martinez de la Rosa, Sancho, and Cortina will defend the interest of Queen Christina. Villafranca, Pantosa, and Alvarez de Toledo will indicate the means of effecting a reconciliation. The same journal adds, that the statement in the Madrid journals relative to the intervention of France is merely an allusion to the preliminaries of that congress.

The *Austrian Observer* announces, that on the 14th instant the Sultan's *beret* was published at Belgrade, confirming the election of Prince Alexander. There were present at this solemnity, which took place on the glacis of the fortress, the Governor of Belgrade, Hafiz Pasha, appointed for this occasion commissioner of the Porte, the Russian general, Baron de Lieve, the military commander of Semlin, the Austrian General Happer, the French and English consuls, all the superior and subaltern civil officers of the principality, and finally, the representatives of the people and deputies.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—Extract of a letter to Joseph Sturge, dated Cork, 9 mo. 11, 1843:—"Last evening a Cornish teetotal captain was here of the name of —. He is now in here from Barcelona, which place he left about a month since. He said there were then in that port, fitted out as slaves, eight or ten vessels; that one of them came in from Brazil, her second trip this year, with a cargo of sugar, having taken over slaves from the coast of Africa. She was a fast sailer, and fitted with sweeps, or long oars, on each side, with which she might be worked about five miles per hour, so that it was almost impossible she could be caught; then, if she were in danger of being caught with negroes on board, they were all taken on deck, and fastened in their irons to a large chain cable which they let slip through a large port-hole made for the purpose, with its string of living victims. And even this sacrifice of human life they looked on as not even a pecuniary loss to themselves, as it tended to keep up the value of slaves in Brazil. "This information was received from some of the parties engaged in the trade, who used to urge the negroes to work hard at the oars in case of danger, having on board a black mate and cook, who understood the African language, who represented to the slaves that, if taken, they would all be killed. There seems in all this a cool refinement in barbarity that could not have been supposed, even in slaves. Some information that was obtained may account for the supineness of our government in the enforcement of treaties with Spain. Gibraltar appears to be a great stowhouse for English goods to smuggle into the Spanish ports; a trade which is carried on in English vessels, so well armed with heavy guns, that two of them would beat off a Spanish war-of-war. This species of trade is notorious, and openly carried on in the face of our authorities."—*Anti-Slavery Reporter*.

DOMESTIC.

SCOTLAND.

THE HARVEST, 1843.—(From our own Correspondent.)—We are about to close one of the most splendid harvests ever Scotland enjoyed—a result the more gratefully to be noted, because at one time no other prospect seemed before us but a most tempestuous and desolating autumn. Such was the influence of the cold winds and rain during the latter portion of summer, and even so late as the close of August, that vegetation became languid, sickly, and torpid, and the "waving grain" was, up to that period, universally green. It was not till the earliest days of September that we could discern the smallest prospect of the fields "whitening for harvest." Then, however, a new, unlooked-for, and unprecedented change of weather once more stimulated and revived the vegetable world, and introduced the most brilliant September ever witnessed in Scotland. The state of the crops was so far behind at the commencement thereof, that the most sanguine of our agriculturists anticipated, even in the earliest districts, that no sickle would be in requisition till far in October, and in those usually later not till many a week afterwards. So warm, bright, and genial, however, has the weather been, and rapid the progress of ripening, that in our vicinity, and other equally early districts, the whole crop was cut, stacked, and the harvest finally closed, and a part of it thrashed and sold, ere harvest was once expected to be commencing. Even in the secondary districts harvest is nearly over for the season, and two-thirds of the crop in the barn yards. Fourteen days, we understand, will close it all most comfortably in our coldest latitudes. As was to be anticipated, under circumstances so propitious, the crop is far beyond an average, and for quantity, as well as quality, was never exceeded in the cold regions of the north. Not only have our barns and stack yards been filled to overflowing, but new space has been in requisition, almost equal in limits to what was usually covered, forming a most imposing appendage indeed to the ordinary stack-yard. The quality is not less encouraging. Barley has yielded beyond all precedent in its general sample and weight, and wheat next. On the colder soils oats were found thin, and short in the straw, but somehow most productive under the influence of the thrashing machine. On one farm of which we have heard, not less than

100 bushels of wheat have been produced from five acres and a half of ground; on another, 90 bushels of barley, or eleven quarters and two bushels, from one acre; and on a third, 120 bushels of oats, weighing 43 lbs, from one single acre!! And the extraordinary peculiarity of harvest, 1843, is that we know not of one single failure. Wheat was shown in our market on the 27th, weighing not less than 66 lbs. per bushel. With such an abundant supply of the staff of life, and with a hundred thousand quarters of wheat lately liberated from bond in Leith alone, notwithstanding any demand we may anticipate from London, it is now certain that we shall have a year of low prices. These good news, from an extended perusal expressly made this day, we find corroborated by all the provincial press in Scotland. Need we then add how loudly, when we consider also the abundant harvest long ere now completed in our richer sister kingdom, all this calls for the utmost gratitude towards the God of the seasons, from every "generous Briton;" the more especially that this gracious power has remembered with us so unexpectedly "seed time and harvest," notwithstanding we had well nigh reached the summit of despair, as to having anything to reap at all? The religious amongst us are, accordingly, preparing to hold a day of thanksgiving on the auspicious occasion; and for the easier terms than hitherto with which the poor of our land can provide themselves with the staff of life, and thus feel better prepared for combating any other ills which, during "gloomy winter," may assail them.

HONOURABLE MR TALBOT OF THE ENGLISH BAR.—On Friday, the 29th ult., the Hon. Mr Talbot was presented with the freedom of the city, by the town council of Edinburgh, "in consideration," as the municipal document bore, "of the ability and zeal with which, in spring last, he advocated the claims of the city, before the committee of the House of Commons, in reference to the encroachments projected by the Water Company's bill." As a token of respect justly due to the talented and honourable stranger, the council assembled in their robes of office, and their swords and mace were laid upon the table—a mark of respect which Mr Talbot most graciously received and acknowledged.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The muses are at this moment unusually busy, and most important preparations for favouring our citizens with a grand musical festival they have long been promising our metropolis. Having been so busy with our more fashionable and merry, and we do at once allow, better-paying, neighbours south of the Tweed, it was not till the present autumn that their various engagements would permit them to come so far north. The display is to go off in the splendid Musical hall newly erected behind the Assembly rooms, George street, on the 9th of October ensuing. It would be more than we can now attempt, in such short notes as these, to propose giving the programme so extensively circulating amongst us. This we may just say, is constructed on a scale so extensive and attractive, that our citizens, not even excepting those whose coffers permit them not to witness the scenes, are quite on the *qui vive* on the occasion. The programme, connoisseurs tell us, is one of the most "admirably selected things imaginable." The pieces have this one attraction among others, that they have never been presented before an Edinburgh audience, consisting wholly of unrivaled compositions, by some of the most eminent masters, ancient and modern. It is, moreover, currently going amongst us that such pieces have rarely been heard except in London, and even there only at some of the grandest concerts. Of course to do justice to such an unexampled treat, the muses have engaged some of the most renowned performers of the age, in hopes of receiving a visit from some noted amateurs from the "great metropolis."

LORD JEFFREY AND EDINBURGH REVIEW.—In a work now so voluminous as the *Edinburgh Review*, over which Francis Jeffrey, Esq., presided during its best and palmiest state, as its efficient conductor, aided by Henry Brougham, Leonard Horner, Sidney Smith, and a Macauley; it is not easy, even for the reading public, to get at the different articles that have emanated from these eminent literati, most of which may be expected to be quoted as oracular, while the English language is appreciated. Accordingly we have ever deemed it a good thought in Macauley, putting it completely in our power, in another and far more accessible form than turning over seventy or eighty volumes, to peruse those exceedingly splendid articles which he had contributed to said Review, and which, all the world concedes, constitute the very best efforts of his mighty genius. The example seems to have operated most effectually upon the distinguished ex-editor himself. For the very latest news amongst us in the literary world acquaint us, that "Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*, are actually in the press." An account, we need not say, which has set us all in the fidgets, not at all dissimilar to what our fathers forty years ago felt every successive three months when this production came forth like a triumphant hero, and exercised an independence and efficacy of criticism peculiarly its own, and which led the way to those masterly productions which, either quarterly or monthly, in our own times, issue from the critic's chair. We, of course, would like to see what was the means of administering, some thirty years ago, salutary castigation to the presumptuous and due encouragement to genuine but modest talent.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF GOODS.—The following is the answer received from the lords of the treasury to a memorial sent to that department on the subject of the importation and exportation of goods. The subject is one of considerable importance to the trading community. "My lords have issued

the following instructions to the commissioners of customs on the subject: 'That a compilation be immediately made of such general orders of the board of customs as affect the importation or exportation of commodities, or prescribe regulations for the conduct of those who have business to transact at the custom house; and that such compilation, with an index, be printed and published at such a price as to render it easily accessible to the public, and that copies of the publication should be placed in the several rooms where business is transacted at the custom house in London, and at the several outports, and at some fit place or places in the docks and on the quays, for the purpose of being open to inspection and reference at all times.'

MR SCOBLE.—The friends of humanity will learn with deep regret, that this zealous and successful advocate of the African race is at present in such a state of health as to excite the serious apprehensions of his friends for his valuable life.

RICHARD DADD.—This unhappy young man is, according to the *Art Union*, still in France, having been confined in prison at Fontainebleau, in consequence of attempting the life of a fellow passenger. Being an Englishman, however, he would of course be given up to the proper authorities, in the event of a legal application being made. The afflicted family have memorialised the Home Secretary for permission to allow him to remain in France, where he will be properly taken care of (of course at their expense, their means being ample), thus avoiding a trial in this country, which can terminate only in his confinement for life. The result of their application is not yet known.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM, BART, M.P., who is at present at his seat, Netherby hall, near Longtown, has intimated his intention of making return of twenty per cent. to all his tenantry in Cumberland, whose rental has hitherto been considered extremely moderate.

NEW WRIT FOR THE CITY.—In Friday's *Gazette* appears a notice, signed by the Speaker, stating that "I shall issue my warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing of a member to serve in this present parliament, for the said city of London, at the end of fourteen days after the insertion of this notice in the *London Gazette*."

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.—The impetus given to those branches of British industry in the Huddersfield district of the West Riding, since the adoption of the Machinery Exportation bill, has now become strikingly apparent, and many of the principal houses are particularly busy, caused by the demand for machinery for exportation alone. On Thursday morning several large cases of machinery, applicable for finishing broad cloths, were despatched from the manufactory of Mr T. Firth, Huddersfield, destined for the Russian empire, but for which department the maker was unable to furnish information. We are told that the orders on hand are extensive.—*Leeds Mercury*.

EVASION OF PAYMENT OF RENT IN ENGLAND.—A clerical landlord, near Pontesbury, Shropshire, having a tenant at the Rowley, near Worthen, somewhat in arrear with his rent, put a bailiff in possession of the growing wheat, intending to reap it and carry it away. The tenant, however, induced the bailiff to accompany him to Welshpool fair last week. Immediately some reapers and neighbours set their sickles to work, and carried the crop off the premises in one day and a night, to the utter amazement of the bailiff and the landlord.—*Hereford Journal*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Oct. 4th.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE IN THE METROPOLIS.—We understand that Mr T. Spencer, M.A., perpetual curate of Hinton Charterhouse, near Bath, has kindly engaged to deliver a course of five lectures, on the principles of complete suffrage, in various parts of the metropolis, during the ensuing week.

PROCLAMATION.—In last night's *Gazette* appear two proclamations; one of them offering a reward of £500 for the discovery of parties implicated in the incendiarism prevalent in South Wales, and another forbidding the use of light sovereigns, especially in government offices, as many are still circulated about the country.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday, a letter was read from the Hon. M. Ffrench, seeking forgiveness for the repealers of Ahascragh whose names were struck off the list of the repeal members, and offering to go bail for them. Mr O'Connell moved that Ahascragh be reinstated on the map of Ireland, and the motion was carried. Mr O'Connell described the Mullaghmast meeting as, next to Tara, the largest he had ever attended. He said he had received a petition from Enniscorthy for repeal; but, of course, he could not present it, as the session was over; but when parliament re-assembled, he would devote one or two days at the commencement of the session to presenting petitions for repeal. A letter was read from Mr Smyth, withdrawing his name as a member of the association. At this stage of the proceedings, Mr Mark O'Callaghan handed Mr O'Connell a letter from two persons in America, addressed to his brother. Mr O'Connell, having read the communication, said—This letter is signed "John Arlington Bennett, major-general, and John Clinton Beckman, adjutant-general," and it offers me military organisation to assist me for the repeal. I spurn it; and thus (tearing the letter) I treat it [cheers]. That is the way I receive their professed military organisation—I know a trick worth two of that [laughter]. The repeal rent for the week was announced as £814 7s., and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday.

MORE RIOTS IN ROSS-SHIRE.—In the *Ross Advertiser*, a state-church paper, appears the following account. The Rev. Mr Mackenzie, having been inducted by the presbytery at Dingwall, proceeded to preach at Logie on Sunday last; but found a vast collection of people congregated at the church in the utmost state of excitement. The entrance was barricaded, and a lawless desperate mob hovered round it, resolved to prevent any person whatever from going into the church. Lady Ross, Balnagown, drove up to the church, and was assailed with the most virulent Billingsgate. Not only so, but a woman actually struck at her ladyship with a stick, and she received a blow on the arm. Lady Ross then withdrew, amidst a shower of stones and blackguard abuse. Shortly after this Mr Ross, of Cromarty, accompanied by his son, Mr George Ross, arrived at the church. Access was denied them, and the most scandalous and impious language uttered. The church bell was tolling, and the noise and clamour of the crowd were at that pitch as to threaten the most awful consequences. Mr Ross retired to Tain for Mr Sheriff Cameron, who accompanied him to Logie. The Rev. Mr Mackenzie had by this time gone away; but, as there was still a large crowd at the church, the sheriff used the utmost exertion to restore quiet. We understand that some of the people said, if a site were given to them for a church they would desist from further annoyance. The crowd shortly afterwards dispersed, without further violence. Similar proceedings took place at Roskeen. On Tuesday morning four officers arrived at Invergordon, from Tain, with warrants for apprehending two individuals connected with the riots. On this being known, the bell was sent through the town, and an immense crowd immediately collected, who rescued the prisoners, and ordered the officers to go home, under the penalty of being stoned to death. The men took the hint, and their prisoners are still at large.

THE ROSS-SHIRE RIOTS.—The riots have assumed such a serious aspect, that we understand 200 troops have been ordered to Ross-shire, and are at present on their march thither.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

LOSS OF THE INDIAN MAIL.—By extraordinary express from Marseilles, intelligence has been received of the total loss of the Hon. East India company's steam ship Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa, near to Aden, on the evening of the 1st of August. The crew, passengers, and treasure were saved, but the mails and the effects of the passengers went down in the wreck. The commander was Captain Powell. Much blame is attached on this occasion to him. She struck on a reef after the commander had been warned by the officer on watch of the vicinity of land, and the consequent danger. The mails are entirely lost; and it is to be regretted that, owing to their late arrival at Bombay the preceding month, there had been an accumulation of mails from Madras and Ceylon. The Memnon has entirely gone to pieces, and nothing has been saved but five cases of treasure, which were fortunately on deck at the time of the accident. There were one hundred and seventy persons on board at the time of her striking.

SPAIN.—The following telegraphic despatches have been received:

" Bayonne, Sept. 30.

" Matters were in the same situation at Saragossa on the 27th. The insurgents were beginning to quarrel among themselves. General Canedo has assumed the command of the government forces. The blockade is extremely strict, and the city has consumed its provisions. The Junta has levied an extraordinary contribution on the inhabitants.

" Madrid was tranquil in the evening of the 26th, but fresh arrests had taken place on the preceding night.

" Order continued to reign in Andalusia and Galicia.

" Prim has been appointed Major-general by a decree of the 26th."

" Perpignan, Oct. 1.

" Forty insurgents presented themselves on the 26th ult. before Puyerda, with an order from the Junta to deliver to them the money in the public treasury, and send carbines to Girona. The Governor declined to obey the order, and threatened to fire upon them if they advanced. The insurgents retired."

Accounts from Madrid of the 26th ult. state, that that capital continued to be entirely at the discretion of General Narvaez and Mazzaredo, who arbitrarily arrested the citizens without giving notice of their proceedings to the authorities or ministry, and had even already sent passports to several English residents. There were reports afloat of the *pronunciamiento* of Cadiz, Carthagena, and Murcia.

ITALY.—They write from Milan, on the 22nd ult., that a number of persons had been committed to prison on different points of the Lombardo-Venetian territory. The Commander-general of Lombardy had been directed to hold a few battalions of infantry and a brigade of light cavalry in readiness to march into Bologna, should the authorities of that city require their co-operation.

GREECE.—Private letters from Malta of the 24th ult. assert, that the affairs of Greece were likely to assume a serious turn, and that it was very probable that King Otho would be ultimately compelled to abdicate.

RUSSIAN PROJECTS.—The *Times* has a letter from Gumri, which mentions the erection of an immense fortress at Alexandropol, half a league from the river Arpatchia, which separates the Russian possessions in the Transcaucasus from the Pashalik of Kars. "The barracks and hospital, surrounded by a ditch and by solid walls, are capable of receiving and lodging an army of 50,000 men. This fortress is only eight days' march from Eizeroum, the capital of Turkish Armenia."

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat is 3,320 quarters, of foreign 2,140. The prices are rather lower, and the market is very dull.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. O." "A Dissenter," "H. Palmer," "Beta," "A Lover of Justice," "H. Martin," and "John Clarke," received.
 "D. G." The suggestion has been made more than once by correspondents of the *Nonconformist*.
 "H. Malleson" will perceive that we have inserted a letter this week to which he may prefer sending a specific answer, to the insertion, as it stands, of his second address to the ministers of the independent connexion.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1843.

SUMMARY.

WHAT now? we think we hear our readers ask, as they unfold our paper, and turn to this, our summary, to catch a bird's eye glance of what is going on in the wide world. What now? What stirs? We are at a loss for an answer. We profess to be the chroniclers of facts, not fictions; and if facts generally are so small of size and importance as to fall through the sieve with which we usually separate the common from the notable—if a whole week casts into our winnowing machine but one or two events weighty enough to be preserved for the purpose of remark—we cannot help it. It is our hap, and not our fault. Great political sensations do not come and go at our command. We boast not of being able to "call spirits from the vasty deep." We are not terrible accident makers; and, were public affairs moving in the right channel, all of us would have reason to prefer the quiet rippling of the stream to the roar of the cataract. Outbursts of political excitement may be salutary, and the record of them may awaken attention; but, then, they always indicate an unnatural pressure; and, if they be token a noble spirit, they be token also a spirit bowed down by heavy injustice. They are not, therefore, desirable *per se*, and that condition of the people will be a happy one, which affords them the least cause for political agitation.

We have to record this week the *debut* of the Anti-corn-law League at Covent Garden theatre. As we have remarked elsewhere upon the programme of future proceedings which it then put forth, there is no reason to detain our readers by any observations here. We proceed, therefore, at once to that in which we take the liveliest interest—viz., the progress of the complete suffrage cause. The able and extremely valuable letter of William Sharman Crawford, Esq., upon which an article will be found in another column, has not only attracted attention, but has won for itself very general commendation. It suggests a plan of which the advocates of freedom of conscience, freedom of commerce, and freedom of legislation, may unitedly avail themselves, and, if used with due prudence, and under the conviction that pushed beyond its legitimate limits it may instantly be defeated by an overbearing majority, it affords every prospect of being followed by the most important and cheering results. To be rendered effective, however, great activity is requisite out of doors. The public mind must be informed, stimulated, and wound up to honest enthusiasm, and this must be accomplished mainly within the period of the present parliamentary recess. We trust, therefore, that the council of the Complete Suffrage Union will speedily put forth their plan of agitation. So far as can be gathered from the materials which weekly come to hand, opinion is ripe for more active and stirring efforts.

Ireland is still stirred to its centre by the question of a domestic parliament. Another demonstration has come off at Mullaghmast, second only in importance to that at Tara hill; and the Repeal Arbitration court has held its first sittings, and, satisfactorily to all parties, awarded its first decisions. The stream of judicial administration will thus be diverted from its authorised channels, and made to flow through those marked out by the Irish Liberator. Neither does South Wales subside into quiescence. Outrages still continue, and upon the tops of the mountains large meetings of farmers, for the discussion of their grievances, are held, and result for the most part in memorials to her Majesty to dismiss her present government, to dissolve parliament, and to make an immediate appeal to the electors of the three kingdoms.

The death of Sir Mathew Wood has made a vacancy for the representation of the city of London. Two candidates have started—Mr Pattison and Mr Thomas Baring. The former gentleman is an

avowed free-trader, and will consequently secure the interest of the Anti-corn-law League. Report gives out that his opinions on the suffrage question are extremely liberal, but of this we know not that any decisive evidence can be furnished. It is, therefore, incumbent upon the friends of complete suffrage to take steps for ascertaining the truth beyond dispute, and in case of his repudiating the main principle of the union, to start, if possible, one for whom complete suffragists may put their votes on record. Success, of course, is out of the question; but by nominating a proper man, an opportunity, such as seldom offers, would be thereby secured, of imbuing the minds of the citizens with some knowledge of sound principles. We should like to see Mr Vincent put forward, certain as we are that his powerful talents would gain, for the truths he advocates, at all events a fair hearing.

Foreign affairs present a disturbed aspect. Italy as well as Spain is convulsed with revolutionary pangs, kept under for the present by military domination, but probably destined to issue in the subversion of the existing order of things. To this end the successful and bloodless revolution accomplished in a single day in Greece, by which King Otho's Bavarian tyrants have been displaced from the helm of government, and a free constitution secured to the sons of Greece, will contribute not a little. Absolutism, in all European countries, however naked, or however clothed, is undergoing a severe ordeal, and seems destined to a complete and not distant overthrow. Mind, expanding with intelligence, is bursting the fetters which monarchical and aristocratic oppression has succeeded in binding upon it. The spirit of liberty is everywhere causing its voice to be heard; and humanity, in the face of apparently insurmountable difficulties, is rising up in its native dignity to assert its long neglected and cruelly suppressed rights.

A BRIDLE FOR A RAMPANT ARISTOCRACY.

The letter of Sharman Crawford, Esq., the member for Rochdale, addressed to the president of the National Complete Suffrage Union, and inserted in our last week's number, claims at our hands a more extended notice than we were then able to bestow upon it. As it was given entire by several of the daily papers, and amongst them the *Times*, it has doubtless attracted general attention, and, albeit suffered by those organs to pass without comment, can hardly have failed to produce a deep impression upon the public mind. The high character of the writer, the calm and dignified tone of his observations, the honesty of purpose which beams through every sentence, and the practical wisdom of the suggestions he has put forth, give a stamp of importance to this document such as few of recent date can boast. With our heartiest thanks to the honourable and patriotic member, we proceed to make a remark or two upon his letter, which we trust will be neither mistimed nor irrelevant.

His plan is based on the constitutional maxim, placed beyond dispute by the standing orders which regulate the proceedings of the House of Commons, that the time for demanding redress of grievances is previous to the voting of supplies. The member for Rochdale, therefore, most wisely recommends that all questions which embrace a redress of any grievance should be brought on as amendments on supply motions, and that the prayer of the people's petitions should be urged on the House on similar occasions, thus defeating the object of the standing order created by the *reformed* House, that petitions shall be presented without comment. As the initiative to this course, Mr Crawford recommends that an amendment be moved to the address in answer to the Queen's speech, setting forth any grievances complained of by the people, and plodging the House to consider them before voting the supplies. All this will be in harmony with the well-known course and practice of this branch of the legislature in the best days of our history, and which have only fallen into desuetude in the times of the reformed House.

The plan possesses a breadth and fulness which lift it completely out of the region of party politics. Not only is its spirit in harmony with the constitution; but its character is, in the widest sense, national. It offers to the British people a weapon of peaceful and moral power, which, efficiently wielded, would cripple and eventually destroy, not the present administration merely, but that which alone renders it formidable—a corrupt and subservient majority in the house of Commons. It not only admits of, but invites, the frank co-operation of all classes aggrieved by parliamentary misrepresentation, and clearly points out the spot upon which all may unite without merging their respective individuality. Never before have we seen so distinctly the practicability of bringing every form of discontent to bear upon one common centre—of combining without compromise the efforts of all parties seeking reform, whether commercial, ecclesiastical, or organic.

We cannot but think, however, that the success of this plan would very greatly depend upon its right application. Wielded to secure a full and solemn discussion of the people's grievances, it

would prove irresistible—made use of to coerce a hostile majority of the House of Commons into a session of relief, it would fall through, and in its fall would carry with it, into destruction, the very advantages which "standing orders" and forms of discussion are intended to secure. Be the origin of a legislative body what it may, it is quite certain that it will never allow its own recognised modes of doing business to be converted into the sword which shall stab its own influence to the heart. The standing orders of the House have, of course, a meaning—a *rationale* which accounts for their existence—and when made available *within* the limits of that meaning, they would be found to be most efficient instruments of freedom. But, *beyond* their obvious intent, their well-understood purport and spirit, they can afford no assistance; and he who, in such cases, uses them most resolutely, will soonest find the weapon snap in his hands.

On this account we are anxious to submit to our readers the distinction which exists, in our apprehension, between the *DELAY*, and the *STOPPING*, of supplies. A minority may do the former—a majority only can compass the latter. The object of the one is clear—to secure patient deliberation; that of the latter is questionable—to force what we deem a redress of grievances by turning the forms of the House to a use never contemplated in their origination. The power of moving an amendment to the motion that "a supply be granted," may be most appropriately and successfully wielded, with a view to force from a reluctant House, such a discussion of national complaints as their nature and weight may deserve. This discussion having been obtained, we believe the form to have answered its object, and to have secured the whole amount of good it was ever intended or can be adapted to guarantee. At this point, we think, contest should cease. The continuance of it beyond this would only expose the form itself to be swept away, and create a plausible pretext for the entire abolition of what would then be represented as affording nothing more than the means of inconvenient and unreasoning delay.

The power of moving an adjournment should, we think, be used with the like caution; and never exercised save to secure ample time for the discussion and consideration of the question, in reference to which it is put in force. The important right of speaking upon the prayer of a petition was lost to the country by an abuse of it, similar in substance to that which we would guard against, in respect of the forms to which we are alluding; and the abuse was adroitly seized upon, as a reason for the entire destruction of the privilege.

Stopping the supplies, we have said, is quite another question from that of merely *delaying* them. To *stop* the supplies is to perform a sovereign act, the power to do which, by the single vote of their own House, well entitles the people of this commonwealth to be called "the sovereign people." But a majority can only do this; and it is fit that it should be so. That which can only fitly be done by a majority, should only be attempted by a majority. Besides, the power was never meant as a check upon the proceedings of the House itself—such a thought is an absurdity; but to enforce its resolves upon the other two branches of the legislature, that when the people, by so solemn an act, should have proved their determined will, the Lords and the Crown might learn the duty and the wisdom of acquiescence. When the people shall have returned a majority to the House of Commons pledged to complete suffrage, that assembly will, at a *very early* sitting, resolve that no supply be granted until a bill to secure that object shall have been passed by themselves, and also agreed to by the Lords. It will be marvellous what an effect such a resolution would have. The Lords would be seized with so great an anxiety to express their agreement with the Commons, that the latter might expect a message from their Lordships to inquire whether such a bill is before them, and to express a fear that unnecessary delay is allowed to transpire. The "city article" of all the morning papers would daily express the strong desire felt in Change alley and Lombard street for the passing of this important measure. The magic power of a vote of this sort by the Commons' House has been felt and acknowledged in our history, and will be again. Our ancestors, however, never attempted it until conscious of their ability to enforce it; and thus must their degenerate sons proceed if they would obtain the same results. We say, then, that the constitutional use of this high function of the Commons' House is, that it be employed only as the means of teaching the other branches of the legislature that the people of England are sovereign, and not as the means of controlling their own proceedings.

Let it, then, be understood, as our notion of the constitutional object of those forms of the House so ably commented upon by Mr Crawford, is, that those which relate to the power of introducing any question on a supply motion are intended to prevent an arbitrary majority from hindering even the deliberate discussion of such questions; and that the power of moving an adjournment, among other most important reasons, is intended to secure, as



against a majority, ample time for such discussion; but that the power to stop the supplies is only a means of controlling and coercing the other branches of the legislature. It is only when employed by the House of Commons against what are termed the co-ordinate branches of the legislature, that stopping the supplies can ever be used as "a bridle upon the aristocracy."

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL FITNESS IN RELATION TO THE FRANCHISE.

THE reasoning by which we attempted, a fortnight since, to meet the objection that the theory of an inherent right to the suffrage, if valid for men, is equally valid for women and children, opens the door, it is thought, to objections from another quarter. We showed that the right itself was not overthrown by special disqualifications for its exercise. Immaturity, in the case of minors, and sex, in that of females, might be held to incapacitate them for choosing national representatives, without disturbing the general right where no such incapacity can be established. But then comes the following difficulty. Infants, says one of our correspondents, are excluded from the enjoyment of the right in question by intellectual unfitness—females, by moral disqualification, for naturally, they are competent to form an opinion on political matters, and equally so to express it. Now, a large proportion of the labouring class are prevented, intellectually, from ignorance, morally, from susceptibility of corruption, from acquiring and giving expression to correct opinions on government. Granting to them, therefore, the abstract right to the suffrage, why are they not disqualified for the exercise of it by the very same reasons as are found applicable in the case of women and children?

In setting ourselves to untwist this perplexity, it may be well to take, at starting, a distinct survey of the ground upon which disqualification, in the first named cases, is made to rest. It is quite immaterial to the argument whether the reasons which prevail to exclude infants and females from the poll, be well founded or not. Those reasons, such as they are, ultimately stand upon *natural causes*—upon age, in the one instance, upon sex in the other. The last, as being most difficult of disposal, may be most fitly dealt with in the present argument.

It is incorrect, then, to say that females are deprived of the suffrage in consequence of intellectual or moral unfitness for the use of it. It may even be admitted that, *quoad* the political advantages which the exercise of the franchise can secure, they are better qualified than men. If they are to be denuded of their right, it is not by political reasons, but by others which take their rise in regions wholly distinct from that of civil government. The sex of women, it is contended, imposes on them peculiar domestic relationships and responsibilities, and marks out for them an entirely unique sphere within which to wield their potent influence—and it is because the suffrage would, it is imagined, weaken and disturb the harmony of such relationships, and counteract the power of such influence within its own sphere, that it is, in this instance, withheld. Home duties are, in woman's case, far more important, and the right performance of them far more conducive to social welfare, than the exercise of political rights—and it is not because she is disqualified for the last, considered *per se*, but because she is by nature especially formed for the first, and because the two are regarded as incompatible, that the exercise of the franchise is not permitted to her. Her sex, which is a natural distinction, brings with it responsibilities, cares, opportunities of usefulness, and a sphere of influence, which, whatever her intellectual and moral fitness for political rights, are deemed to preclude their enjoyment. The objection, then, to a female franchise, even supposing it to be valid, springs directly out of her sex. It has regard to physical distinction, imposing peculiar social and domestic duties—and the discharge of those duties is deemed to be incompatible with the enjoyment of political rights. "Not that I loved Cæsar less, but that I loved Rome more," is a quotation which will illustrate the case. Females are denied a vote, not because they have less of intellectual and moral fitness than males, but because they are preeminently qualified by their sex for other responsibilities, thought to be at variance with any active participation in political warfare.

Thus much then being made clear, we go on to assert that, in no case, saving such as spring out of *natural*, and, therefore, easily determinable causes, can the possession of the franchise be determined by *intellectual* or *moral fitness*—and for this plain reason, that the criterion cannot, in the nature of things, be fairly applied.

1. It is clearly impracticable to appoint competent and impartial judges. If the power to vote for a parliamentary representative is to be regulated by a regard to mental and moral qualifications, some party must of necessity be constituted judge in the matter. Unfortunately, however, for this theory, disinterested judges cannot be found. The current of politics may be said to wash the basement of every individual's private affairs, and no

man in this world, upright and irreproachable as may be his character, can be trusted to keep the sluices of political power, and to determine, by necessarily arbitrary reasons, how much or how little of the flood which presses behind them shall be admitted within the pale of constitutional liberty. Such an arrangement would be but a clumsy and circuitous despotism.

2. It is equally impossible to furnish a test of such fitness. By what rule are we to measure men's intelligence or gauge their morals? The entertainment of what opinions is to be held decisive of ignorance? The indulgence of what practices is to be set down as moral disqualification? The peasantry in Ireland seek a repeal of the union—many of the working men in England repudiate the employment of machinery. Here, childish superstitions are prevalent—there, grossly immoral habits. One class is given up to drunkenness—another to dueling. The labouring classes may be ignorant of what is due to trade—the middle class, of what is due to labour—and aristocracy, of what is due to human liberty of every kind. Suppose, then, we had settled upon the judges in this matter, what is to constitute the rule of judgment? How many ideas, and those of what character, shall be held to make up intellectual fitness? How many indefensible acts, and those of what dye, shall determine the question of moral disqualification? The thing is palpably absurd.

3. In case the two preceding impracticabilities were got over, there yet remains a third—namely, to get at the evidence by which disqualification is to be sustained. Whence is proof of mental or moral unfitness to be derived? Who can speak with any certainty of the amount of political information which is in the mind of another, or of integrity which is in his heart? Or are men seeking the franchise to undergo a catechetical process, and thus be made to convict themselves?

All this, which we can only designate as speculative nonsense, proceeds from confused notions of what government is. If once it be admitted that the object of civil government is the "greatest happiness," intellectual, social, moral, political, and spiritual, of society, the deduction is natural, that the agency which constructs it must be, in some sort, in harmony with the end. But, in sober reality, government is nothing more than the committee, or board of directors, of a joint stock company, comprising the whole nation, for securing from the encroachments of fraud or force, the life, liberty, and property of every individual member. Each holder of stock is interested in the management of the concern—nor will it do for certain parties to tell certain others, "You are devoid of intelligence, or deficient in moral principle, and, consequently, we cannot allow you a voice in the conduct of your own affairs." As a mere matter of self-conceit, it may be all very well for us of the middle class to denounce the majority of the working men as incapable, either from ignorance or dishonesty, of looking after their own interests. They may return the compliment. They may urge, that if the statute book is to be regarded as the fruit of middle-class intelligence and integrity, it is clear that ten-pound householders are unfit to legislate either for themselves or for those below them. The truth of the matter is, that the suffrage never has been, and never can be, regulated by mental and moral *criteria*. Nations of men, or joint-stock companies, which virtually they are, have a right to manage all matters affecting the protection from trespass of life, liberty, and property, without regard being had to the scale of their intelligence or to the tone of their morals. If ignorant, it is true they will be in danger of misgoverning themselves—if corrupt, of allowing themselves to be misgoverned. But the remedy for these evils is, not to limit the franchise, but to spread political truth, and to promote social and religious reforms—not to amputate the limb, but to restore it to soundness. By the arrangement which allows the exercise of the suffrage to all, it becomes every man's interest, as a member of society, to diffuse abroad such light as may be in him, and to exert such influence as he has in favour of morality. The general aim would, in such case, be, not to punish men by stripping them of their right, but to guide them to a proper use of it. Class would not set itself, as now, above class—but the higher would stoop to the lower, and labour to lift it up to the same scale of intellectual and moral fitness as that which itself had reached.

The exercise of the right being once yielded, the efforts of political parties would be thenceforth to direct it into beneficial channels.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE LEAGUE.

On Thursday evening last, at the first meeting for the season of the Anti-corn-law League, held in Covent Garden theatre, Mr Cobden unfolded a sketch of that plan of agitation which this powerful body has resolved to pursue, for the attainment of its object. It may be briefly described as follows. As soon as the present parliamentary registration shall have been completed, a copy of it for every borough and county in the United Kingdom, is to be provided, and deposited in a central office in

London. The electors amount to about 800,000, but excluding those in the already safe boroughs, such as Manchester and Birmingham, it is supposed that 300,000 will form the number necessary to constitute the return of a majority to the House of Commons. With these 300,000, the Council of the League intends to hold a weekly correspondence, by means of the penny postage, and thereby to keep them well informed as to the progress of this question. In addition to this they will visit every borough in the kingdom, not by agents, but personally; will invite the electors without distinction of party to meet such deputations; will urge upon their friends to organise themselves, and to commence the canvass of their respective boroughs, to ascertain the number of free traders; and wherever a majority of electors in favour of free trade can be clearly ascertained, to induce that majority to memorialise their members, where they have not voted rightly, to vote in favour of Mr Villiers's motion to be brought on early next session. The electors are in every case to be urged to have a free trade candidate ready to supplant every monopolist, who still retains a seat for a borough; and the League pledges itself, where a constituency finds itself at a loss for a candidate, to furnish them with one, and to give to every borough in which a vacancy occurs an opportunity for its electors to record their votes in favour of free trade principles. With a view to obviate a resort to bribery, they intend to try the experiment of a criminal court against such as offer or receive bribes. *They decline to recommend any further petitioning to the present House of Commons*; but so soon as the proceedings in reference to the electoral body shall have reached such a point as to warrant the step, they will take measures to memorialise the Queen that she will be pleased to dissolve the present parliament, and to give to the electors an opportunity of sending men to make laws in harmony with the advanced state of public opinion. Finally, to carry on these proceedings the council are resolved to raise the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

We have looked at this plan with care and impartiality; and, taking into consideration the fact that the League is organised with an exclusive view to obtain the repeal of the corn laws, we cannot conceal our opinion that the line of operations upon which they have determined is wisely chosen, obviously sincere, and bears directly upon the end in view. The hope, which we have always characterised as vain, of frightening the present House of Commons, returned for the express purpose of upholding the corn laws, into a consent for their repeal, or of winning over to the ranks of free trade, the political party now excluded from office, has, at length, been abandoned. The agitation conducted upon the proposed plan cannot be made, by guile on the one hand, or by weakness on the other, to subserve the selfish designs of any section of the aristocracy. It aims a mortal blow at the political influence, as well as the monopoly, of landlords in this country. It may succeed, or it may fail; but success or failure will equally tell upon the extension of that cause which we have nearest at heart—the ultimate establishment of a full, fair, and free representation of the people. It can only succeed by displacing the landlord interest. It cannot fail, without creating an immense amount of opinion and feeling in favour of thorough organic reform. We confess, too, the untiring activity and indomitable courage, which this new programme of agitation illustrates, extort our admiration, and lead us to the conclusion that men, whom no difficulty can daunt, and whom disappointment rather braces for increased exertion, than depresses into despondency, not only intend, but deserve to achieve their object. They have, by this time, swung clear of all those questionable elements with which they were once found in combination; and which, so far from adding to their strength, only exposed them to suspicion. They are now intent in dealing with constituencies, rather than in converting members of parliament. They are taking, if not what we believe to be the shortest road to their object, at all events the most practicable one, open to their present organisation. Whatever doubts we may have heretofore entertained of their sincerity, or perhaps, we should rather say, of their firmness of purpose, they have been finally dissipated by the publication of this plan; and whilst we could most earnestly have wished that the object of such unquestionable talent, persevering industry, and enthusiastic zeal, possessed a greater breadth and comprehensiveness than even its friends will claim for it—whilst we cannot but regret that all this machinery, so well-devised, so compact, and so powerful, is not devoted to the political regeneration of the people—convinced, as we are, that it cannot be efficiently worked even for the attainment of corn law repeal, without aiding to prepare the way for the triumph of complete suffrage—we feel it incumbent upon us to pronounce our approbation of the plan, and to assure our readers of the interest with which we shall contemplate its progressive execution.

Let us not, however, be mistaken. It is not our intention to leave the advocacy of the still more

important question, which we have at heart, with a view to seek economical and commercial reform. We wish, it is true, to throw no discouragement in the path of the League, but in justice to ourselves, we must yet intimate our strong doubts of the triumphant issue of any cause opposed to the interests of aristocracy, which does not kindle enthusiasm in the bosom of the masses. We fear that when the day of trial comes, nothing but the potent voice of millions will avail to scare away the illegitimate and intimidating influences which landlordism will bring to bear upon the electoral body. In this judgment we may be mistaken, just as all men are liable to mistake. Time will show. Meanwhile upon this judgment we shall continue to act. It will remain at once our duty and our delight to consecrate such powers as we possess, to prepare the public mind for larger and more radical changes than that proposed to be accomplished by the League. Then, should failure disappoint their hopes and frustrate their efforts, we shall consider ourselves to have served the people most effectually, by mainly giving up our time, and directing our labours, to a cause which present neglect might leave to perish of inanition.

It has been said that the King of Hanover expressed his readiness to furnish a large part of his army for the defence of her Majesty's united kingdom, should rebellion break out in Ireland.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

DECLINING HEALTH OF EARL GREY.—We see with much regret, from the Newcastle papers of Thursday, that the venerable Earl Grey is declining rapidly in health, and it is feared that at his advanced age he is not likely to rally.

COALITION OF PARTIES.—A rumour has got into circulation that overtures have been made by Sir Robert Peel to the leader of the liberal party. The object of the overtures being, by means of coalition, to form not merely a strong, but an efficient government. We attach no credit to the rumour, and regard it only as one of those emanations which issue from active minds, as not improbable, considering the thickening difficulties of the government. The almost entire destitution of public confidence in the competency of the ministry to conduct the affairs of the country, has, possibly, rendered the wish "father to the thought" in those whose predilections are of a conservative tendency, but who think that "half a loaf is better than no bread."—*Globe*.

THE CHELSEA PENSIONERS.—The Chelsea out-pensioners resident in South Wales, Bath, Coventry, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Stafford, and Lincoln, are now being placed under the control of Staff officers. In future these officers are to be the commandants of the force, to be armed and clothed in their respective districts. Those found fit for this duty in the large towns of Scotland and the North of England will be clothed and armed in about two months.

RESULTS OF THE HARVEST.—We are now in possession of the returns of the quantities of wheat upon which duty has recently been paid at several of the leading maritime ports, but the total amount entered at the 14s. duty in the united kingdom has not yet been officially published. The data afforded by the returns that have come to hand are, however, sufficient to enable us to arrive at a tolerably accurate estimate, and we submit the following statement to our readers:—

Quarters.

At the London custom house duty was paid from the 24th of August to the 15th of September on..... 355,000
And from that time to the 22nd inst, there were entered at 15s. 10,000

Making the total released in London 365,000
At Liverpool, the amount liberated at 14s. was 40,000
At Hull 54,000
At Newcastle 94,000
At Bristol 10,000
At Gloucester 6,000
At Plymouth 1,000
At Leith 85,000
At Glasgow 23,000

It appears, therefore, that the total amount liberated this season is less than one-fourth of what paid duty last year; and as a much larger quantity is likely to be required for mixing with the new wheat, owing to a considerable proportion of the same having been harvested in bad condition (whereas the previous crop was secured in such admirable order as to be fit to grind with a comparatively small admixture of old), the stock on hand may be regarded as trifling; and the probability is, that the value of fine qualities of last year's growth, English as well as foreign, must continue to advance. So confident have holders become of this, that many have determined not to sell at present rates, and there has been less offering since the release of the bonded than before that event took place. The complaints respecting the yield of wheat become more general from day to day, and it is now tolerably certain that the acreable produce is deficient in very many parts of the country.—*Mark Lane Express*.

ARCHDEACONY OF MANCHESTER.—This important ecclesiastical office has at length been formally created, the necessary instrument having passed the great seal and been confirmed by the Queen in council. The Rev. John Rushton is the newly-appointed archdeacon. The jurisdiction of the Manchester archdeaconry will extend over the whole of the county of Lancaster, south of the Ribble, and the office is constituted as a precursor to the intended bishopric to be seated at Manchester.

METROPOLITAN.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

On Thursday evening the Anti-corn-law League held its first monthly meeting for the season in Covent garden theatre. The stage was arranged as a saloon, the sides and back having tiers of seats for spectators; the chairman's seat was on a raised platform or rostrum, and in the centre, immediately before the stage lights, was a table to which the speakers advanced on addressing the audience. The doors were opened a little after six o'clock, and no favourite performance on the boards ever attracted a greater crowd. At seven o'clock, George Wilson, Esq., chairman of the council, appeared on the stage. He was accompanied by Mr Cobden, M.P.; Mr Bright, M.P.; Dr Bowring, M.P.; Mr Scholefield, M.P.; Mr Lawrence Heyworth, of Liverpool; Mr R. R. Moore; and Mr A. W. Paulton. The appearance of these gentlemen was the signal for a tumult of applause, which lasted several minutes. A report of the past proceedings of the League was read by Mr A. W. Paulton. It appears that the contributions to the League fund had amounted to £50,290 14s.; the expenditure had been £47,814 3s. 9d.; balance in hand, £2,476 10s. 3d. The heads of expenditure are as follow:—

Printing 9,026,000 tracts, and stamped publications, and distributing the same; lecturers' salaries, and expenses of hiring rooms, printing, &c., for 661 lectures; expenses of deputations to 156 meetings in counties and boroughs; expenses of agricultural meetings, including printing, placarding, and distributing reports, &c.; expenses of deputations to boroughs, on parliamentary registration; expenses of weekly meetings of the League, and metropolitan meetings; rent, taxes, gas, and office expenses, in London and Manchester; advertising, including 426,000 tracts in magazines; wages, stamps, postages, and incidental expenses; local expenses in collecting the League fund. Total expenditure, £47,814 3s. 9d. Balance of cash in hand, Sept. 9, 1843, £2,476 10s. 9d.

The League had distributed 9,026,000 tracts, weighing upwards of 100 tons, to 237,000 electors in 24 counties, and 259,226 electors in 187 boroughs, in all to 496,226 electors; and the distribution has yet to be made in 47 counties and 23 boroughs. The number of lecturers employed during the year was 14. Their labours had been spread over 59 counties in England, Wales, and Scotland, and they had delivered about 650 lectures during the year. A large number of meetings had been held during the year in the cities and boroughs, which had been attended by deputations of members of the council. Exclusive of the metropolis, 140 towns had been thus visited, many of them twice and three times. Of meetings among the agriculturists there had been 26. On the motion of Mr Lawrence Heyworth, seconded by Mr Scholefield, M.P., the report was adopted, and ordered to be printed and distributed.

Mr COBDEN was saluted with applause, loud and long, as he advanced to develop the new plan of the League for further agitation. He began by alluding to the altered circumstances under which the meeting assembled: the recent revival of trade and manufactures, on which the monopolist papers relied to terminate the agitation and refute the doctrines of the League—

I admit the partial revival of trade and manufactures; I wish I could say it was a general revival. I wish I could say it was half as extensive as the monopolist exaggerations represent it to be. What is the state of the case? I am not in the habit of troubling such meetings as this with reading statistical documents—they are generally most inappropriate; but, by way of showing you what the cause of the recent revival of trade is, as an illustration better than any other I could give you of the truth of our principles, I will just ask your attention to one short statistical statement. The average price of wheat in the three years 1839, 1840, and 1841, was 67s. Id.; the price in 1839 being 70s. 6d., the price in 1840, 66s. 4d., and the price in 1841, 64s. 5d. These three years were years of unparalleled suffering and distress in this country. Last autumn Providence blessed us with an abundant harvest; and this, in connexion with an importation of foreign corn to the extent of three millions, so reduced the price of wheat that the average price of that article for the first six months of the present year was only 47s. 7d. Now, if there had been no revival of trade, under such circumstances, I should not have dared to appear before you. I should have deserved, indeed, the character of an impostor, as to all that I have said on this subject, had there been no revival of trade under such circumstances. You will have observed, from what I have said, that there was about 20s. a quarter less for the first six months of the present year, than for the three years 1839, 1840, and 1841; and, while there was this reduction in the price of wheat, there was at the same time a reduction in the price of all other kinds of grain of 8s. a quarter. In order to understand the magnitude and importance of the subject with which we have to deal—there are some who think we over-estimate that importance, but I think that up to the present time we have under-estimated it—in order to understand the matter better, I will mention that the estimated consumption of grain per annum in this country is twenty million quarters of wheat, and forty millions of quarters of all other kinds of grain. It follows, therefore, that the additional cost of grain in each of the three years of distress was, say twenty millions of quarters of wheat, at 20s. a quarter, twenty millions sterling; forty millions of quarters of all other kinds of grain, at 8s., sixteen millions sterling; together, thirty-six millions sterling. But grain is not the only article of agricultural produce, though grain governs the price of the other articles. It is estimated that the consumption of potatoes, meat, cheese, and all other articles of agricultural produce, is equal to the same quantity of grain (sixty millions of quarters); and the price of the one being, as I have said, governed by the other, taking the advance in price as equal to 8s. a quarter, here is a further addition of twenty-four millions sterling; making a total of sixty millions sterling per annum, or thirty millions for the half year, or five millions per month. All this difference in price was left in the pockets of the people the first six months of the present year; which balance, after supplying food and other articles of agricultural produce, they were thus able to spend in other ways—in buying articles of linen and cotton manufacture, hats, bonnets, and so forth. This accounts for the increased demand we have noticed for the labour of those who make linen and cotton goods, hats, bonnets, and so forth; and this accounts, too, for the people being able to buy an extra quantity of tea, sugar, and other articles, in the cheap year, beyond what they consume in dear years. This, I say, accounts for the partial revival we have observed in our trade. But then, this revival has been accompanied with a corresponding depression of the agricultural interest. The agricultural and the manufacturing interests would seem to be like the two buckets in a draw-well, the one going down empty as the other came up full. In proportion as there is a revival of manufactures, consequent upon moderate prices of food, we hear the cry of agricultural distress. This has always been so much the case, that I challenge any one to point out an instance, ever since these corn laws were introduced, wherein the agriculturists and the manufacturers have had simultaneous prosperity.

Having shown how the landlord had prospered, and rents had risen all this time, he proceeded to unfold the plan of the League.

The League proposes now to take another step in the direction of the legislative power of this country. The plan of the League is to bring the more powerful sections of the electoral body to a union with the more vulnerable portions, which is the case of Manchester and Birmingham, and Glasgow and Edinburgh, possessing an overwhelming majority—which no monopolist will dare to face at another election [cheers]—if their voices are to be counterbalanced—probably by the intriguers living in some small borough, having for electoral purposes the same weight as Manchester or Birmingham. But we will bring the great majority of the electors in large boroughs into union with those in the smaller ones. Do you suppose that, because the small boroughs have not always resisted the influences exercised upon them, they are without sympathy for the condition of other bodies of their countrymen? I have the means of knowing the reverse to be the case. I have been to your cathedral towns and to your rural boroughs, which are now represented by monopolists; and I have heard, upon the best authority, that three-fourths of the inhabitants are heart and soul free-traders. We propose to provide a copy of every registration for every borough and county in the United Kingdom, as soon as the present registration shall have been completed. We intend to bring these registers to a central office in London. We then propose to open a correspondence the most extensive that ever was contemplated, and that ever, I am sure, was undertaken with the electors of the country. Those electors amount to 800,000; but I will take 300,000, excluding those in the already safe boroughs, as forming the number necessary to constitute the return of a majority in the house of Commons. We propose to correspond with these 300,000 to begin with [cheers and laughter]. And when I say correspond, do not let any of our kind, cautious friends, fancy that we are going to commit ourselves, by forming ourselves into a "corresponding society." We propose to keep people well informed as to the progress of our question by means of the penny postage; to send them one letter a week, and that will cost twopence for the stamp and the enclosure. That will be 2,500. I mention this by way of illustration and preface to what I am going to tell you before I conclude. Besides this correspondence, we intend to visit every borough in the kingdom, not by agents—we will go ourselves, because we want the thing well done [cheers and laughter]. We will invite specially the electors to meet such deputations, without distinction of party—we know nothing of party in this agitation—and having met the electors, we shall have a little business to transact with them. In the first place, we shall urge upon our friends, the constant friends of the cause, to organise themselves, and to commence a canvass of their boroughs to ascertain the number of free traders; and in every case where it is possible to obtain a majority of the electors in favour of free trade, that majority to memorialise their members, where they have not voted rightly, to vote in favour of Mr Villiers's motion, which will be brought on early next session. Besides that, the deputation will urge upon the electors to have a free trade candidate ready to supplant every monopolist who still retains a seat for a borough; and the League will pledge itself, where a borough constituency finds itself at a loss for a candidate, to furnish them with one, and to give to every borough in which a vacancy occurs an opportunity for its electors to record their votes in favour of free-trade principles. [A voice, "The city!"] Oh, we will talk of that by and by. Now, it may be objected to us—and it has been objected—that by such means no good can be accomplished. If it cannot be accomplished by such means, it cannot be righteously accomplished at all. But it can be accomplished by such means; and we have hitherto been unfairly dealt with in our struggle with the constituencies. The last general election disclosed an amount of bribery, corruption, and intimidation, involving brutal violence, even to homicide; and the present parliament is the creature of that vile system. And shall such a system be continued? [series of "No, no."] No—not against the League. Whenever we have a voice—and we will have one in every borough when an election takes place—we will see if we cannot put down this system of bribery; and I think we may manage effectually to muzzle the intimidators. The system itself got its deathblow at the last election. It was found, in the first place, too costly. The rents would not stand such an experiment again for either party. In the next place, Mr Roebeck's exposure—and thanks to him for making it—shamed even shameless men in the house of Commons. In the next place, Lord John Russell's new law—I wonder they ever let him pass it—presents the means of putting down bribery if fairly used. But beyond that, we have a better and a wiser resort than any. Hitherto the bribers and the bribees have been suffered to escape with impunity. They have been brought before the House of Commons; a committee has decided upon the case; the petitioner has had the satisfaction of unseating the member, and was saddled with the same expense, and was at liberty to stand again, but the House of Commons took no steps to punish those by whose guilt the system was carried on. By that means they were accessories after the fact; and little better, indeed, could be expected from such a House of Commons. Now, we will try the experiment of a criminal court against these gentry [cheers]. The man who bribes, or offers a bribe, is guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to a heavy fine, and

also liable to a severe imprisonment. I have heard an objection made that you cannot obtain a conviction in such a case. You cannot obtain a conviction!—why not? Will a jury of our countrymen find a verdict of guilty against the hapless wretch who steals a morsel of bread for his famishing children, and will they not convict those whose guilt is of tenfold criminality—who would buy and sell that franchise upon which the bread of that poor creature depends? I say, yes. The juries of this country are precisely the class which will convict in such cases; and it is upon a jury of the country that we mainly rely for putting down bribery and abating the flagrant system of intimidation for the future. Yes; a jury of our country saved our liberties in times past from a despotic monarchy, and again from corrupt and tyrannical administrations; and they will save us from the worse danger of our liberties—from the taint that has been eating into the electoral bodies of the kingdom. It is not the intention of the League to recommend any further petitioning to the present House of Commons. [At this announcement the audience, almost in one mass, rose and burst into a series of cheers, which lasted for several minutes, accompanied by a waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and other tokens of satisfaction.] So soon as the proceedings in reference to the electoral body to which I have alluded shall have reached such a point as to warrant the step, the council will recommend the electors not to petition parliament—of that enough has been done already—but to memorialise the Queen [vehement cheering] that she will be pleased to dissolve the present parliament [renewed cheers]—which, like every thing generated in corruption, must necessarily be short-lived; and to give to the electors an opportunity of sending men to make laws with the advantages of the lights and experience which they have acquired since, under a delusion, they were induced at the last election to return the majority of the present House of Commons. I have now told you the plan which we have to submit and to ask your sanction of to-night: and as a means of carrying on these proceedings, and to furnish the means of doing so, the Council are resolved to raise the sum of £100,000 [cheers]. Yes, I may save a waste of ink to-morrow by telling the monopolist scribes that the money will be raised, and that hereafter, as heretofore, the men who have taken the greatest amount of labour, and who will continue to do so in the cause, and who did so before they were ever heard of beyond the precinct of their own localities, will, as they did from the beginning, lead the van in the amount of their subscriptions for the great object we have in view. We offer to every one the opportunity of registering his name, or her name, on this muster-roll of commercial freedom; and we do so with the perfect assurance that it is the last time we shall have to call upon our friends for a sacrifice in the cause.

Mr Cobden concluded by moving the adoption of an able address of the Council of the League to the people of the United Kingdom, embodying the plan which he had described. The address was read and seconded by Mr Moore, and carried amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr Bright then came forward, and was received with loud plaudits. He said this meeting was a proof of the progress of the great cause. But it was somewhat humiliating to think that an assembly of 4,000 or 5,000 people should be required to be called together at this time of day, to protest against a law so evidently bad and unjust as the corn law, and to assert a right so clear and evident as that which they wished to gain for the people—perfect freedom for their industry. In the course of his eloquent speech, which our limits will not allow us to give, he referred to the approaching city election, and recommended Mr Pattison to the electors as the candidate most worthy of support, being steady friend to the principles of free trade. He concluded—

The intelligent and virtuous everywhere hail the progress we are making, and cheer us in the arduous conflict we have entered upon. We have the sons of toil with us. We know their industry, perseverance, and good character—we know something, though perhaps but little, of what they have endured. We shall go onward, then; we shall have no slinking in our ranks because cotton is a little dearer than it was. We did not buckle on our armour for sham contest. We have no purely selfish interests to answer. I never had a meal the less, however my countrymen suffered, and my business always yielded a profit. We have no other motive but to do away with the cruel injustice of monopoly; to prevent our fellow-countrymen from being trampled under the hoof of odious class ascendancy, and we enter on the struggle confident of success, knowing, as we do, that royal lips have declared, under the inspiration of the eternal Spirit, "That the needy may not always be forgotten, and the expectations of the poor shall not perish for ever" [long-continued cheering].

Mr W. J. Fox followed in a long and eloquent address, frequently interrupted by the most enthusiastic cheers of the audience. The meeting broke up at half past 10 o'clock.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—Mr W. Attwood has declined to become a candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Sir M. Wood, on account of his ill health. Mr Pattison has been fixed upon as the candidate in the whig interest, and the conservative party are preparing a requisition to Mr Baring. The *Morning Advertiser* says that Mr Pattison has consented to become a candidate for the representation of the city. He will doubtless have the support of the whole liberal party. Many who were disgusted with the whig policy which annihilated the late administration, and who did not vote at the last city election, have declared themselves in favour of the claims of Mr Pattison, amongst which must be conspicuously numbered his advocacy of a total repeal of the corn laws. On Monday night the liberal electors of the ward of Aldersgate, held a meeting, at which it was unanimously resolved to support Mr Pattison. A committee was then appointed, and arrangements made for commencing a canvass of the electors yesterday. A correspondent asks, "Do not the complete suffragists intend to start a candidate? Mr Vincent, though he might not be elected, could not fail, by his eloquent addresses, to throw some light upon the darkness of the citizens; the greater

portion of whom, obtaining their political information and creed from the daily press, are ignorant of the nature or existence of the Complete Suffrage Union. I feel persuaded that the subject would be quite new to the body of city electors. With many thanks for your powerful and persevering efforts."

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—Friday being Michaelmas day, a Common hall was held in the Guildhall, according to annual custom, for the purpose of electing a lord mayor for the year ensuing. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, the Recorder, the Sheriffs for the past and ensuing years, and the other civic functionaries, assembled shortly before eleven, and proceeded in state to attend divine service at the church of St Lawrence, Jewry. On their return, they entered the Guildhall, the different candidates for the chair being cheered by their respective partisans as they appeared and bowed to the livery. The names of the aldermen below the chair were then read over, previously to being put to the court. The name of Alderman Thomas Wood was about to be put, when the Alderman came forward and said, he had come before them last year under circumstances similar to the present; he now made his appeal with greater confidence, feeling that there was nothing to deter him from aspiring to those high honours which belonged to those who faithfully discharge their duties. He alluded to the Talacre affair, which he said had ended in leaving him without any specific charge to meet. He continued to address them for some time amid mingled cheers, hisses, and exclamations, and concluded by saying, that he would appeal from time to time to the Livery as long as circumstances would permit. After other speeches the several aldermen whose names had previously been read by the Common Serjeant were severally put to a show of hands, when there appeared to be held up for Alderman Thomas Wood about 200, for Alderman Magnay about 600, for the present Lord Mayor about 200, for Alderman Gibbs not one (the name being received with the loudest groans and hisses), and for the remaining gentlemen only a few each. The number of hands held up for Alderman T. Wood and the present Lord Mayor appeared so even that the Sheriffs had some difficulty in determining which of these gentlemen had been elected; but at length the election was declared to have fallen upon Alderman Magnay and the Lord Mayor, amid loud cheers. A poll was immediately demanded in favour of Alderman Wood. The Lord Mayor having intimated that it was not his wish to be re-elected, Alderman Wood stepped forward and said, "As my friend, the Lord Mayor, has retired from the contest, there is an end of it, and you will of course use your discretion as to whether you will or will not record your votes. I do not intend to trouble my friends." The polling went on until four o'clock, at which hour the numbers were, Magnay, 207; Wood, 43; the Lord Mayor, 24. The poll must be open nominally seven days.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.—On Thursday, the Lord Mayor, attended by the city officers, went to the Guildhall for the purpose of swearing in the sheriffs elect, Alderman Musgrave and Mr Moon, of Threadneedle street. On Saturday, the new sheriffs, Mr Alderman Musgrave and F. G. Moon, Esq., were presented in the usual form to the court of exchequer to receive the approbation of her Majesty on their election. The recorder, in presenting them, said, Mr Alderman Musgrave was the son of a respectable citizen, and resided in the ward of Broad street, and was engaged extensively in the sale of landed estates. The recorder then spoke of Mr Sheriff Moon as having, by his love of the fine arts, brought himself acquainted with Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sir David Wilkie, and secured him the patronage of three English monarchs, besides that of Russia, France, and Hanover. The Cursitor Baron expressed, on the part of her Majesty, her unqualified satisfaction at the choice which the citizens had made. In the evening the new sheriffs gave their inauguration dinner at Cloth-workers' hall. The Lord Mayor in the chair.

WARD OF CRIPPLEGATE.—The Lord Mayor has not yet appointed the day of election for alderman of this ward in the place of the late lamented Sir Matthew Wood; Mr Challis is now the only gentleman in the field, and his return is certain. Mr Challis is a gentleman well qualified for the honourable office for which he is a candidate. Deputations waited at Mr Dillon's, Mr Whitbread's, and Mr Martineau's, to ask them to become candidates, but all these gentlemen were out of town.—*Globe*.

ALDERMAN GIBBS.—For some time past differences, relating chiefly to financial matters, have subsisted between Alderman Michael Gibbs and the majority of the ratepayers of the parish of St Stephen, Walbrook. The alderman has held the office of trustee since 1812, and of churchwarden since 1826, without once rendering any account of monies paid or received by him, although the sum of £800 or £1,000 annually must have passed into his hands. A meeting of the parishioners was held on Thursday, the Rev. Dr Croby in the chair. Alderman Gibbs said, that as he had protested against the meeting, it was only right that he should state his ground for doing so. He had called a vestry. That meeting was no vestry ["Oh, oh!"]. There had never been any other than a select vestry in that parish. To a select vestry he felt that from him every allegiance was due. To a select vestry he would willingly make his return; and further, he might say that he had spoken to two or three members of that vestry, and they had agreed to take counsel's opinion on the propriety of increasing the number of the select vestry, and perhaps that might be done [derisive laughter]. As he was treated with rudeness, he should withdraw [shouts of "No, no"]. He should

call a vestry next week, and lay his accounts before it, but he should not recognise such a meeting as that [groans, and cries of "Oh, oh!"]. Some attempts were made to detain the alderman by putting questions to him, but he refused to reply, and withdrew amid groans and hisses, exclaiming, as he left the room, "A pretty vestry, indeed! Do you know where you are?"

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The council being authorised to constitute students of the college, who have graduated with honours at the university of London, members of the corporate body, by conferring on them for life such shares as, in consequence of forfeiture, or of being ceded for the purpose by proprietors, they shall have the power of disposing of, the members to be so constituted to be styled "Fellows of the College;" the following gentlemen have received this distinction:—John R. Quain, of the inner temple, bachelor of laws; John Taylor, Keppel street, doctor of medicine; Jacob Waley, of Lincoln's inn, master of arts.

MONEY PAYMENT TO THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.—At a quarterly general court of the proprietors of East India stock, held on Wednesday last, Mr Poynder brought forward the following motion:—

"That the despatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th of November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal government, and recommended the annual money payment of £6,000 to the temple of Juggernaut (to which recommendation the directors assented, by their despatch of the 2nd of June, 1840), be considered by the court of proprietors, on motion for abrogating such money payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same, by or on behalf of this company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch."

The honourable proprietor said his motion had strictly in view the immoral influence that this grant of £6,000 a year to the temple of Juggernaut had in India. The chairman remarked, that accounts had been sent out for information upon the three points of complaint entertained by the honourable proprietor; but, as yet, no information had been received. The principal of those complaints was the annual payment of 60,000 rupees to the temple of Juggernaut; the second, the attendance of the police at the temple; and the third, the compulsory steps adopted to obtain coolies to draw the car. The court of directors had required specific explanation upon those points, and directions had been sent out, that the coolies should be protected against any means being adopted compelling them to draw the car; and that the fullest information should be furnished upon the subject of the money payment of £6,000 a year to Juggernaut, under the proclamation of Lord Auckland, and the other points. As no information had been received from India for nearly two months, perhaps the honourable proprietor would withdraw his motion for the present. Mr Poynder said, as accounts from India on these subjects might be in train of arrival, he could not but attend to the suggestion of the chair, and withdrew his motion.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS.—Several new discoveries of frauds were made at the Custom house in the course of the week, and parties, before unsuspected, are, we hear, implicated in them. The greatest secrecy is observed by those who are conducting the investigation, and, consequently, the particulars have not yet transpired. We believe, however, we are correct in saying, that some of the more important new discoveries relate to the foreign fruit trade. Large quantities, it is said, have been admitted from foreign shores, either entirely duty free, or at a very reduced rate of duty. The investigation is proceeding with renewed activity, and it is confidently expected that startling disclosures yet remain to be made. Lord Granville Somerset is, we understand, about to pay an official visit to the Custom house for the purpose of making a close inspection of the establishment; and a committee of the board has, we understand, been appointed to make a preparatory inspection, and also to make the necessary arrangements for his lordship's reception.—*Observer*.

WHAT IS AN ESQUIRE?—On Saturday the magistrates in petty sessions, at Kensington, decided that gentlemen acting as commissioners of land tax did not hold offices of trust under the Crown, and were not entitled to rank as esquires, or to sit on special juries. They gave the same judgment with regard to captains of volunteer regiments.

DESERTION FROM THE NAVY.—For some days past the town of Woolwich has been in a state of excitement from the extraordinary circumstance of nine of the seamen belonging to her Majesty's steam vessel Prometheus, lying off Woolwich dock yard, having deserted from that vessel. Immediate information was forwarded to the police authorities, and constables sent out to apprehend them if possible. One man, named Chester, was found, and went quietly on board, but another, named Bowman, was captured, on Sunday, by Police-constable Griffin, 229 R, when the ruffian threw the officer down, and attempted to escape; but, by the timely assistance of Sergeant Perry, with Police-constables Palmer and Fuzman, he was securely handcuffed, and sent in a boat in charge of Griffin. The ringleaders will, it is said, be severely punished, as an example to the rest of the crew.

REBECCA AND HER DAUGHTERS IN LONDON.—A few evenings since, Mr Hill, the porter and keeper of the gate of the London University college, which crosses Gower street, New road, and which prevents carriages from passing along the front of University college hospital, received a letter, with the signature of "Rebecca" attached, declaring it to be the intention of herself and others to remove the "obstruction called a gate" on the following night. Mr Hill, believing the matter a joke, took no notice of the circumstance; but, to his astonishment, early in

the morning following the night on which the threatened attack was promised, he was awakened by the night porter, who informed him that the gate (a large wooden one, such as the ordinary toll bars) was gone. On examination, it was found that not only had the large padlock, by which it was fastened, been broken and carried away, but the gate had absolutely been filed off its hinges, and conveyed, by the depredators, into the college grounds, and hidden behind some shrubs. The gate has again been reinstated; but, since this occurrence, Mr Hill has received another threatening notice, informing him that it was the intention of Rebecca and her daughters, on Monday night last, to effect its entire destruction. What is most extraordinary, in connexion with the affair, is, that the gate should have been removed without the knowledge of the police, the beats of two constables joining close to the spot, or that of the night porters, either at the college or at the hospital. It is to be remarked, that frequent complaints have been made against the erection of the gate in question, as it interrupts the otherwise direct communication between Holborn and Broad street, Bloomsbury, with the Hampstead road, and compels carriages, &c., to go considerably out of the way round Sussex and University streets, before they can get into the New road.

PROVINCIAL.

MESSRS COBDEN AND BRIGHT AT WORCESTER.—Messrs Cobden and Bright have engaged to pay a visit to this city for the purpose of addressing the farmers and others on the subject of free trade on Saturday, the 7th of October, being the day after the annual meeting of the Agricultural society.—*Worcester Chronicle*.

LICHFIELD AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—At Lichfield, yesterday week, the annual show and meeting commenced, and terminated with a public dinner on Wednesday. Amongst the company on the ground were the Marquis of Anglesey, Viscount Villiers, Sir R. Peel, the Right Hon. W. Yates Peel, Lord Hatherton, Mr Blackstone, M.P., Viscount Leveson, M.P., Lord Ingestrie, Mr Pye, Mr Grove, and a numerous body of the landed interest of the neighbouring districts. The show of cattle and implements took place on Wednesday. At the dinner Lord Hatherton presided. The chairman delivered an excellent speech on improvement in agriculture. One fact that he mentioned is a most striking illustration of the effect of knowledge in this science:—"Many farmers were not aware of the nature of water which was drawn from the land by draining, and instead of esteeming it as a precious gift from heaven, treated it as an enemy, suffering it to be entirely lost. Now he himself, acting under the advice and experience of Mr Bright, had caused his waste water at Teddesley to be directed into one stream; and at the small expense of £1,000 he had obtained a mill-power, whereby he effected a saving of £450 per annum, in thrashing, cutting straw, grinding malt, and other agricultural operations." The meeting was chiefly rendered remarkable by the presence of Sir Robert Peel; but his speech disappoints expectation. He recommended farmers to travel and carefully examine and adopt new improvements in agriculture. He alluded to the question of farm-tenures, but so vaguely that no single passage can be picked out as avowing anything. Much, he said, depended on local customs. Although there were no leases on his estate, yet if any tenant felt that his character would be exalted and that he should employ his capital with more confidence for a lease, Sir Robert "should be very much disposed to accede to his wishes." That was the most definite thing he said; except to avow himself in favour of garden-allotments to farm-labourers, as tending to give them an interest in the soil. The *Times* thus cleverly takes off the speech of the Premier:—

"We would have given a trifle for the privilege of admission to Sir Robert Peel's inner mind during the development of his essay upon long leases, as difficulty after difficulty sprang up to mar the sentences which he was on the point of bringing to a majestic conclusion, producing that strange pendulous effect which characterises this part of his speech. No sooner has he caught the farmers' attention by the magic words 'occupying tenant,' 'permanent interest,' 'long lease,' than it occurs to him that half of his auditory, himself inclusive, are landlords who have never given a lease in their lives—so he recoils suddenly upon the topic of 'reciprocal confidence' and perfect security. But this, he appears instantly to perceive, will scarcely do for the farmers, and so begins to qualify his unpromising phrases by an assurance that any tenant of his shall have a lease on demand: here, however, his heart fails him before the end of the sentence, and the nascent pledge fades into the assurance, that 'I shall hesitate very long before I decline to accede to my tenant's request.' Still Sir Robert is uneasy—this is as much too impotent as the other was too stringent a climax. He makes up his mind to try again. He composes another sentence, and assures the supposed demandant that 'he shall be very much disposed to accede to his wishes.' Some farmer, we suppose, still looked discontented—the cheers hang fire—the assembly expects something still more definite. The orator reluctantly makes up his mind to the gulf, and, with a hint that he does not 'think it likely any such application will be made,' and 'should rejoice to find that such a feeling of confidence' as aforesaid 'existed,' goes the whole hog, and tells his tenantry out and out, that 'he will be perfectly ready to accede to the application.'"

PROTECTION OF LABOUR.—On Monday evening, Dr Sleigh delivered a lecture on this subject, in the Philosophical hall, Huddersfield; W. Stocks, Esq., in the chair. Upwards of 3,000 persons were assembled. At the conclusion of the lecture, he read a long petition to her Majesty to adopt such means as her wisdom might deem necessary for the protection of labour. Resolutions were then passed, unanimously adopting the petition, and entrusting it to Dr Sleigh for presentation to the Queen. Mr Joshua Hobson then rose, and after thanking the doctor for his visit to the manufacturing districts, expressed his concurrence with the general principles laid down by him, but contended that no means would be half so effectual for the protection of labour as the adoption of the principles contained in the people's charter; he then moved a resolution to that effect, which

was carried amidst great applause. Mr Pitkeithly then moved a vote of thanks to the doctor, for having paid Huddersfield the first visit, and for his spirited determination to go through the country at his own expense! The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. R. Oldham, of St Paul's, and carried with acclamation, and the meeting separated. The audience was large, and was composed of men of all parties, and the doctor steered clear of party politics.—*Leeds Times*.

OPENING OF A NEW BRITISH SCHOOL AT BRADFORD.—The opening of a new and very handsome and commodious school, on the principles of the British and Foreign School society, took place at Bradford. It is most honourable to the congregation of the Rev. J. Glyde, of Horton Lane Independent chapel, that they have erected this school at their own expense, having already subscribed £900 towards it; and the probability is that the greater part of the sum yet owing will be raised by them also. They are to receive £240 from government, if they think proper to accept it. The cost of the building is £1,500; it is on the best construction, for children of both sexes, and has a gallery, so as to allow of the adoption of the much approved "gallery system." The example of the Bradford independents is well worthy of general imitation; and we understand the Wesleyans and baptists of that spirited town are likely to build schools of their own in generous and kindly emulation.—*Leeds Mercury*.

SEIZURE UNDER THE INCOME TAX ACTS.—T. Fielden, Esq., brother to J. Fielden, Esq., M.P. for Oldham, has permitted the sale of his property, rather than (under the extraordinary circumstances of the case) pay the amount claimed by the Income Tax commissioners. It appears that the three years on which the return of income was to be made, were most disastrous to the firm in which Mr Thomas Fielden is a partner, and though the usual statements were made by the firm, and sworn to as correct, yet the commissioners thought fit to assess the party in a sum which Mr Thomas Fielden refused to pay, and the consequence has been the sale of some of his private property for the amount due to government. It is supposed that Mr Fielden has no redress, or rather appeal, from the decision of the commissioners. Some hay and a horse was sold.

STATE OF SOUTH WALES.

Meetings to discuss their grievances have now happily become more frequent, while, at the same time, outrages have declined. On Monday week, a meeting of farmers and freeholders took place at Treleach, Mr John Jones, of Precymfawr, being the chairman. A petition to the Queen set forth the usual local grievances of the district—tolls, tithes, high rents, exorbitant justice fees, and so forth; and prayed the Queen to summon a new parliament in order to the consideration and redress of those grievances. The petition also declared—"That your Majesty's petitioners view with alarm the long-continued and contracted state of the agricultural market of their locality. That, having experienced that prices advance in proportion as trade expands, your Majesty's petitioners could not but hail any measure which might, on principles of reciprocity, extend the commerce of the country, so as to create a fresh stimulus in the agricultural districts." A meeting, similar to the above, was held, on Wednesday last, on Allt-Cyn-Adda, near Kidwelly, one of the highest mountains in the neighbourhood—is about nine miles from Carmarthen, two from Kidwelly, and about ten miles from Llanelli. It is a sugar-loaf shaped mountain, placed in the midst of a large valley. From its summit, no less than seven counties can be seen, and the landscape on all sides is most picturesque and beautiful. There were at least 1,000 persons present, and most of them respectable farmers. The meeting commenced at one o'clock, when Mr P. Howell, the mayor of Kidwelly, on the motion of Mr H. Williams, of Carmarthen, seconded by Mr David Gravell, of Cwmfelin, took the chair. Mr Williams then addressed the meeting. He said, the grievances under which the country complained were familiar to them all. They had had before large meetings, of a similar character, at Mynedd Selen, Mynedd Mawr, and Treleach, when petitions to the throne, similar to that which he should submit to them that day, had been carried. He considered that meetings of this description manifested the voice of the public far more effectually than if they were met together in a large town. At such a meeting as the present all had a fair chance of attending. There could be no packed meeting on the top of a mountain. He then proceeded to discuss the grievances borne by all, classing them under the heads of "Bread tax," "Tolls," "Bastilles." Other speakers followed with equal energy, and a petition for redress and summoning a new parliament was unanimously adopted.

Other meetings were announced to take place both in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke.

The operations of Rebecca have extended to Radnorshire. On the night of the 22nd inst, two gates in that county were demolished. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the offenders. "Rebecca," notwithstanding, assembled at Rhayader early on Friday morning, to the number of 200, and, armed with guns, pickaxes, and other instruments, razed the two toll gates at the entrance to the town to the ground. The materials they threw into the Wye, but did not interfere with any other property. The same spirit prevails throughout Radnorshire and Breconshire as in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire.

The *Times* correspondent informs us that on Friday afternoon, the police stationed at the Gwendraeth works, near Pontyberem, seventeen in number, with Inspector Tierney at their head, scoured the country for ten miles round, and succeeded in appre-

hending David Davis, a noted companion of a man named Jones, who is known or suspected to have been concerned in several Rebecca outrages, and he was sent back in custody of four of the police. The remainder of the party went to Pontyberem mountain, where they succeeded in capturing Jones, who is suspected to have been one of the party that attacked the house of Mr Newman, at Gwendraeth. He was brought to the county gaol at Carmarthen, and will be examined on Monday.

Though a special commission is talked of, and the adoption of martial law is a current rumour, the same authority states, I have ascertained from authority to-day, that so far as matters at present stand, neither the one measure nor the other is intended.

At the recommendation of the Earl of Dynevor, the lord-lieutenant of the county of Carmarthen, the names of twenty influential gentlemen have been added to the commission of peace by the Lord Chancellor. This step has been taken in consequence of repeated representations from various quarters of the inadequacy of the former number of magistrates in the present disturbed state of that part of the kingdom. A statement to this effect having been forwarded by the Lord-lieutenant to the government, the recommendation was immediately complied with.

The *Times* has, from the first, had a reporter in the principality; about a fortnight ago the *Morning Herald* also sent down its reporter, who takes the landowners and magistrates under his especial protection; and now the *Morning Chronicle* has entered the field.

It is stated that a general effort would be made on the part of those who feel interested in the condition of the farming and labouring classes of Wales, to have a case made out for the purpose of its being submitted to parliament. It has been suggested that there should be committees appointed to make out facts, and form such a body of evidence as will justify a demand for a parliamentary inquiry. Whilst this plan of proceeding is being proposed for the future, a body of men, possessed of immense influence both in the town of Carmarthen and the county—the society of "Odd Fellows"—have taken a determined step against the Rebecca outrages, and published strong resolutions on the subject.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A BOY BY A LECTURER.—On Friday the 22nd ult., a person styling himself Dr Crooks, who had been lecturing at Scarborough on "Mental Education," was summoned before the magistrates at that place, to answer the complaint of a fatherless child, named Winter, an inmate of the workhouse, and one of the scholars of the Amicable Society's school. It turned out in evidence before the magistrates, R. Tindall, Esq., and W. Travis, Esq., M.D., that the boy, along with three others belonging to the same school, had been kindly lent by the managers of that institution to assist Dr C. in showing the effect of his system. The boy Winter not being proficient on one occasion, was unmercifully beaten with a heavy walking stick by the "Doctor," and such was the bruised condition of the youth on his appearance in court, after a lapse of four or five days, that the magistrates having heard the explanation of the accused, threatened to punish him for his cruel conduct, but eventually he was allowed to compromise the affair with the friends of the complainant, a course to which the lecturer was glad to accede, besides paying the expenses.—*Leeds Mercury*.

MORAL EFFECTS OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.—On Monday last, a boy named Samuel Mayes, aged about eleven years, was found suspended by his neckerchief, in a tree at Kempson, quite dead. The statement made to us is, that the boy was employed to look after some pigs in the field belonging to Mr Burr, at Kempson, and that he had amused himself by trying the experiment of hanging, as many of the boys about Kempson have frequently been in the habit of doing since Mrs Dazley was hung at Bedford. Unfortunately he was unable to extricate himself from the noose and consequently became strangled. When discovered he had his hands inside the noose which was by no means tightened round his throat, but had several knots in it. An inquest was held upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "found dead."—*Herts Reformer*.

IRELAND.

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT LISMORE.—Mr O'Connell had a great repeal demonstration at Lismore, in Waterford county, on Sunday. The meeting had two peculiar incidents: there was a greater display than usual of police and soldiery collected to preserve the peace; and some of the Roman catholic clergy in the place were opposed to the meeting—though one of them, Dr Fogarty, explained on the platform, that he only opposed it in the fear that it would prove a failure. Mr O'Connell stopped by the way, on Saturday, at Dungarvan, where he was entertained at a public dinner by about sixty persons, who presented him with £200 of repeal rent. The chairman at Lismore, on Sunday, was Sir B. Morris: the first resolution was moved by Sir R. Musgrave, and seconded by Mr R. A. Fitzgerald, one of the dismissed magistrates. In a long oration upon the wrongs of Ireland, Mr Cantwell, a parish priest, thus delivered himself:—

The greatest panegyric he could bestow on O'Connell was to say, that he never knew a bad man in Ireland yet who did not hate him [laughter]. He would support O'Connell with his voice; but he would support him with more: "Look at that arm—(stretching forth his right arm)—after the magnificent scene I have this day witnessed, I'll die a death, or see Ireland free" [tremendous cheering and waving of hats].

At the dinner which followed the meeting the same gentleman spoke still more strongly—

The priests must continue with the people yet awhile; he did not mean at their tail, but at their head. His

advice to the people was to put themselves in an open, manly position. He was a man of peace, and would never act on the offensive; but from his soul he declared, that on the defensive he would take a very active part. He had not come there as a delegate, but he could assure the company that he left behind him 7,000 persons who would go with him to the mouth of the cannon [enthusiastic cheering].

Mr O'Connell declared that the people and the priests were superseding him in his own business of agitation. Like the heavy schoolboy on the ice, his pupils were overtaking him. Heretofore his duty had been to excite—it was now to moderate. It was now his duty to regulate the vigour and temper the energy of the people—to compress, as it were, the exuberance of both, springing though they did from their love of country. He had sufficient force at his back, moral and physical, to insure success. The great secret would be to keep it entire, and not suffer any portion of it to flow into any channel but the right one. After a good deal in his usual style, he alluded to the tory newspapers; which, he said, were urging him faster than he was willing to go—

Like the barrister who said to the witness, "Rascal, why don't you say something I can lay hold of?" his enemies were angry that he did not give them an opportunity of pouncing on him. He defied them to go to war, and now he defied them to go to law with him. If they did not pack the jury, he must be acquitted; for he had committed no violation of the law; and if they did pack the jury, they would make a martyr of him; and if they made a martyr of him, let them consider how far that would tend to quiet the people. [The company here rose *en masse*, shouted most vociferously, and waved their handkerchiefs and hats for some minutes.] They might put him into prison—[a voice, "Dare they?"]—but they would not be a bit more secure for that, for they would thereby make moderate men violent, and violent men more so. He dared them to their teeth, and from that spot he defied them to go to law with him [cheers].

REPEAL DEMONSTRATION AT MULLAGHMAST.

This long-expected demonstration came off on Sunday last at the Rath of Mullaghmast; the scene, it is said, of a massacre of four hundred persons in the early period of English rule. Every available appliance was used to give unusual effect to the demonstration, and to make it what the leaders designated it, "The Leinster declaration for Repeal," in allusion to "the declaration," headed, in former years, by the Duke of Leinster against repeal. Mullaghmast is situated in a very central position, distant about thirty-seven English miles from Dublin. It is within a mile of the town of Timoline, and in its neighbourhood are also the towns of Naas, Kilcullen, Athy, Ballitore, Kildare, Monasterevan, Carlow, and Maryborough. It is also contiguous to the counties of Carlow, Wicklow, Dublin, Queen's county, and King's county. From the summit of the bank the view is very beautiful, extending to the horizon on all sides, which is bounded by the verdant and richly-swelling hills of Meath, Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow, and encompassing a vast extent of the most fertile, richly-cultivated, and well-wooded land in Ireland.

There were no observable precautions taken by the authorities to prevent any outrage, except the collection of all the district police (to the amount of about 100 men) under the command of Captain Crauford, at Ballitore, a village two miles from Mullaghmast.

Mr O'Connell left Dublin on Saturday, and remained at Kilcullen for the night. At eleven o'clock on Sunday morning Mr O'Connell, accompanied by the lord mayor elect, about thirty-five members of the corporation (the majority of whom were attired in their robes), and followed by a vast mass of people, left Kilcullen, and proceeded through Narraghmore to the Rath of Mullaghmast, a distance of twelve miles. At almost every cross road, processions of trades' unions, parishes headed by their priests, temperance bands and peasantry, took the lead of the general body, till Mr O'Connell, who was at the head, leaving Kilcullen, soon found himself nearer to the rear. On arriving at the rath, the assemblage was complete; but, although perfectly "monster" in its character and extent, it fell short of the Tara hill demonstration in its general features, as well as in numbers. Mr O'Connell, on ascending the platform, inquired if there was not a government reporter present. The question was immediately answered by Mr F. B. Hughes (of Mr Gurney's corps), who said that he attended for the government. Mr O'Connell then assured him that he should have every possible accommodation afforded him.

Mr O'CONNELL was called to the chair, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the meeting, which were vigorously repeated as the hon. and learned gentleman presented himself, in full costume, at the front of the platform.

His speech presented no novel feature, but was characterised by a deeper tone of sincerity and determination. The following is a sample:—

I thought this a fit and becoming spot on which to show our unanimity, and on which, in the open day, to evince our determination not to be misled by any treachery. Oh! my friends, I'll keep you free of treachery. But do not fear—there shall be no bargain, no compromise, nothing but repeal, and a parliament of our own [cheers]. My advice to you is to confide in no false hopes that may be held out to you—to confide in nothing until you hear me say, "I am satisfied" [shouts of "We never will!"]. And I'll tell you where I'll say that—near the statue of King William in College green [cheers]. We have come here to express our determination to die to a man, if necessary, in the cause of Ireland [loud cheers]. We have come here to take the advice of each other, and, above all, I believe you have come to take my advice [cheers], and cries of "We have!]. If you obey my advice, repeal is certain. I'll go slow—you must allow me to do that—but I'll go sure [hear, hear]. No man shall be fined, imprisoned, or prosecuted who takes my advice. I have led you thus

far in safety; I have swelled the ranks of the repealers until they are identified with almost the entire population of Ireland. I have seven-eighths of the people enrolling themselves as associates ["More power"]. I don't want more power. I have enough, and only ask that you should allow me to use it. The arbitrators are beginning to sit, and the people to submit to them their differences. You will have, in those courts, friends who will do justice to all parties alike, and without costing you one farthing. I'll go on with that plan until all disputes are decided ["Long may you live"]. I wish to live until I see justice to Ireland, and liberty proclaimed throughout the land. It will take me some time to arrange my plan for the new House of Commons—a plan which will one day be submitted to her Majesty, when the present miserable administration shall be supplanted by one that can be regarded as friendly to Ireland. The Conciliation hall, in Dublin, will be soon finished, and when it is, I'll call together 300 bog trotters, as the *Times* calls them, although better men never stepped upon pavement. But, until I ascertain the form of the new House of Commons, I do not wish to go further. It is theory, but it may be ascertained in three weeks.

The usual resolutions were passed, deprecating the union, adopting petitions to parliament against it, &c. A curious scene took place at this period of the proceedings. The "national cap" was presented to Mr O'Connell, with an address from the committee of management. The material of the cap is green velvet, turned up with light blue, and it was richly ornamented with gold lace. The form, as described in the address, is that of the old Milesian crown, to which is added a wreath of shamrocks on a white band. When the cap was placed on Mr O'Connell's head, the plaudits of the people rent the air.

FIRST REPEAL ARBITRATION COURT.—The first of those very novel and extraordinary courts was held yesterday in the Repeal Reading room, Blackrock, five miles from Dublin. The following arbitrators, appointed by the Repeal association, were in attendance:—Dr Gray (chairman), John O'Connell, Esq., M.P.; Major Nicholson, James Nugent, John Raferty, Esqrs.; and Matthew Moriarty, barrister-at-law. Immediately after the arbitrators entered the court, it became densely thronged, and the liveliest interest appeared to be taken by the spectators in the entire proceeding. Not the slightest interruption took place throughout the day. The cases were heard before the court, one of which was dismissed; the second was postponed, and in the third instance the court decided for the plaintiff, ordering the defendant to refund a loan borrowed by a person for whom he was security. Mr O'Connell said that the court would sit alternately in Blackrock and Kings-town, and that the next meeting would take place in the latter district. The chairman said, that the business of the day having terminated, he was requested by his brother arbitrators to state their entire satisfaction at the very decorous conduct that had been exhibited by all present, as well as the very proper and praiseworthy manner in which the suitors and witnesses had given their evidence. Mr Nugent said he thought it right the gentlemen of the press should know that the plaintiff in the second case that had been disposed of is a conservative. The court then adjourned.

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.—The secretary to the O'Connell tribute, for 1842, has acknowledged the receipt of the following anonymous subscription—

"Annual £100."

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE REPEAL RENT.—The *Longford Journal*, a tory paper, contains the following curious paragraph:—"The expense of the fortifications and other works now carrying on at the barracks in this town, when completed, will amount to between £100 and £200. A number of masons and labourers are employed, and we have no hesitation in saying that a portion of the wages received by them on Saturday, finds its way into the pockets of the repeal wardens before mid-day mass on Sunday. Are we, then, not justified in stating that the government are contributing, although indirectly, to the repeal funds?"

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.—The effect of this enactment has been practically to disfranchise several thousand electors. The list of burgesses qualified to vote at the approaching municipal elections for the city of Dublin does not contain much more than 3,000 names, although there are 22,000 houses within the corporate jurisdiction of Dublin! This immense falling off in the constituency created by the original Municipal act, has been caused chiefly by the great number of local taxes which must be paid within a specified time to qualify the claimant, and by restrictive regulations, which have the inevitable effect of greatly circumscribing the franchise.

NOVEL USE OF BARRACK LOOP-HOLES.—The *Kerry Examiner* alleges that a gentleman who had been lately walking by the Tralee barracks, having inquired of a soldier regarding the use of the loop-holes which were lately made, received as an answer, that they were excellent contrivances for smuggling whiskey to the men when the gates were closed.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE.—The *Cork Reporter* records the following singular event:—"While her Majesty's brig the *Lynx*, a vessel mounting three guns of formidable calibre, but pierced for ten, was lying off Cove, her commander, Captain Burslem, one day gave the order to clear the decks for action! The order was quickly obeyed, the drums beat to quarters, the three guns were primed and loaded, in fact, double shotted, and the crew waited in breathless silence and astonishment for what was to follow; but they were not long kept in suspense, for in a few minutes after Captain Burslem ordered the guns to be fired upon the town! The officers next in command were horror-struck at hearing such an order, and though feeling the tremendous risk they

would, under almost any other circumstances, run by interfering with the order of their captain, yet in this case they clearly saw that they would be fully justified in preventing the execution of an order by which perhaps thousands of her Majesty's peaceful and loyal subjects would be hurled to destruction in the midst of the most profound tranquillity and peace. Accordingly, the first lieutenant and one or two of the other officers consulted for a moment, ere the fatal command should be carried into effect, and having arrived at the conclusion that no such order could by any possibility have been given by any man in his senses, and without the least provocation, they contrived to induce the captain to go below for a moment and suspend the order; this he complied with, and having been got into his own cabin, every precaution was taken to secure him, and the whole affair reported to the Admiral. Captain Burslem was immediately removed, and the *Lynx* is now in the Shannon under the command of her first lieutenant."

Literature.

The People's Music Book. Consisting of Psalm Tunes, Sacred Music, Songs, Duets, Trios, Glees, &c. Principally arranged for Four Voices. With accompaniments for the organ or piano forte. By JAMES TURLE, Esq., organist of Westminster abbey; and EDWARD TAYLOR, Esq., Gresham professor of Music. Parts I. to V. London: George Virtue.

MUSIC! What a world of meaning lies hidden in that one word! Music! What a strange and mysterious power has it to penetrate the human soul, and to unseal the hidden springs of human feeling! It is to the mind, as fire is to the rigid metal. It puts the inner man into a state of fusion, during the continuance of which he easily takes the impression which thought has beforehand prepared for him. It gives a wider, more delicate, more ethereal range to the power of expression—refines language into song—elevates, ennobles, spiritualises it, and thus presents it in a form which brings it into closer contact with the passions, and which makes it incalculably more potent over the sympathies of the heart. It disengages, if we may so speak, the various influences locked up in words, and acts upon them, as darkness upon the evening stock, by setting free their fragrance. 'Tis one thing to express a sentiment so as to make it cognisable by the understanding—'tis another to make it so diffuse itself, so pour out its volume of meaning, so radiate its beautiful and many-coloured beams, as to draw towards it, in rapt and willing attention, the erst slumbering affections of our nature. Bare language may do the first—music, in some sense, must accomplish the last. Who does not know the power which an orator possesses in a fine, flexible, and well modulated voice? As there is a rhythm in the apt collocation of words which catches the ear, and invests even common thoughts with an all but irresistible charm, so is there a music in the tones of the voice, which throws into every sentiment uttered, a living, breathing, moving power, to which human hearts delight to do homage. And when that power is fully developed, as in song—when it displays itself

"In linked sweetness, long drawn out"— when it puts itself forth in all the glories of harmony, various, wondrous, full of mystery, and yet full of meaning which may be felt—then all the capacities, all the passions, all the sympathies of the soul, like the thirsty earth just prior to refreshing showers, open themselves to receive the imparted boon, and mind sinks into mind, heart mingles with heart, as though they were originally one. Well has our dramatist observed—

"The man that hath no music in his soul,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils."

We hold the various efforts which are now being made to awaken and to gratify a taste for music in the popular mind to be an especially pleasing feature of the age in which we live. It is a fountain of gratification, and an aid to refinement which eminently belong to the *people*. To give them easy access to it—to inspire them with a love for it—to initiate them into the secret capabilities and pleasures of concerted song and choral harmony—thus to entice them from gross and stupifying and brutalising amusements—thus to furnish them with new powers of utterance, with new centres of association and communion—is one of the likeliest means we know of to render them susceptible of impression by higher influences and nobler truths than those by which they are ordinarily affected. We may get at their coy hearts by music when all other ways of approach are barred against us. This will soften and subdue them where most other influences fail. For many reasons, which we cannot now stay to specify, we should rejoice to see our population, rural and manufacturing, thoroughly imbued with a love of song, and we should esteem it one of the best preparations for, one of the surest forerunners of, a state of social amelioration and of political reform.

And then, the rich source of pleasure which it opens up to families—the sweet bond of union into which it may be woven—how it enhances the attractions of home—how it may be made to elicit all the finer feelings, and to touch all the more de-

licate susceptibilities of the heart—what a graceful charm it gives to domestic relationships, and what a new interest it may throw around domestic devotion—these considerations, the force of which grateful experience has taught us, lead forth our joy to the dance, when we observe the avenues to this science unbarred, and made easy of access to all who love and can appreciate its resources.

Therefore we bid a cordial welcome to "The People's Music Book"—a happy idea most happily wrought out—a work the appearance of which is significant of an improving popular taste, and is well adapted to gratify it. The plan of the undertaking is peculiarly felicitous. In the first place, it is published in monthly parts, each containing thirty-two pages of super-royal octavo, at the low price of one shilling, thus putting it within the pecuniary reach even of the poor. Then, it is not exclusive in character, like most collections published for general use, but presents a body of music which, "with an average degree of proficiency, may be used in the family, in the social party, by choral societies, in the privacies of domestic devotion, and in the more public services of the sanctuary." Lastly, the sterling worth of its contents is amply guaranteed by the high reputations of a Turle and a Taylor, by whom the music is selected and arranged. The work is published in *three separable portions*, each of which when complete will form a distinct volume. These will consist of psalm tunes, of sacred music, and of songs, duets, trios, glees, madrigals, &c. The conductors of the work shall here explain their own intentions—

PSALM TUNES.

"By musical proficients it has always been felt, and the fact is becoming apparent to the multitudes of persons who are now acquiring musical knowledge, that a large proportion of the tunes used in public, however suitable in the character of their melodies, are so imperfectly harmonised as to present a greater amount of error than any other kind of music, and to impair the effect which psalmody is intended to produce. The editors have, therefore, undertaken to reharmonise, in four parts, all the tunes which do not already bear signs of having proceeded from a master's hand; they will introduce from the present accessible collections whatever is worthy of adoption; and will collect, from the old English and from foreign composers, many gems at present wholly unknown in this country, which may well take the place of feeble airs already excluded by the public taste from religious use. When complete, this portion of the work will form a volume of really excellent tunes, suited to the exclusive adoption of choirs, and at half the cost of any one of the numerous collections which they are now compelled to multiply.

SACRED MUSIC.

"The contents of this section will be gathered from masters whose works are calculated to elevate the devotion and to refine the taste. It is well remarked by the editors, that the best music is by no means the most difficult, and that labour is frequently exhausted on compositions of the most ordinary character, which would have introduced the amateur to the loftiest productions of the most accomplished masters. This collection will be suited not only to the choirs of our churches or chapels, and to musical societies, but for the use of families in their sabbath evening engagements.

SONGS, DUETS, TRIOS, GLEES, ETC.

"In this department the increasing taste and capability for part singing will not be lost sight of; and, although an occasional song will not be excluded, the main body will consist of concerted pieces. Recourse will be had to foreign collections as well as to the English sources, and some original compositions will be introduced. In almost every case, where the words are in a foreign language, these will be translated, or others of a similar character will be adopted or composed.

"In order to render the work in every part complete, the editors have determined to add an organ or piano-forte accompaniment to the psalm tunes, the larger portion of the sacred music, and wherever they think it needful in the third department."

These designs of the projectors, the work, as far as it has proceeded, in our judgment, fully realises. The parts before us contain some delicious pieces, gems known and unknown, each of which is worth more than the cost of the number in which it is contained. The character of the selections is extremely varied, and of the arrangement of them it is sufficient to observe, that it does not fall beneath the well-established fame of the gentlemen whose names we have already mentioned. Thus, then, for the mere trifling of threepence a week, a rich store of the best music may, within a short period, be accumulated by every family; and, as a further recommendation of the substantial merits of "The People's Music Book," we may remark that its cheapness is only to be matched by the clearness and beauty of the type. We need not wish success to the project—success it will most assuredly command.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Jamaica, its Past and Present State.* By J. PHILIPPO.
2. *Illuminated Magazine* for October.
3. *Colonial Magazine* for October.
4. *A State Church inconsistant with the New Testament.*
5. *Apostolic Succession Considered and Rejected.*
6. *Address to the Members of the Congregational Church, Bocking.*
7. *Why are you a Dissenter?* By JOHN BATES.
8. *Reasons for being a Dissenter.* By JOHN BATES.

Religious Intelligence.

FRENCH USURPATION IN TAHITI.—A very strong feeling of indignation was expressed at the meetings of the Leeds branch of the London Missionary society this week, on hearing from the Rev. J. J. Freeman, foreign secretary of the society, and from the Rev. Mr Heath, missionary, who has just arrived from the Samoa Islands, the authentic particulars of the usurpation of the French in the island of Tahiti. The following resolution, expressive of that feeling, and calling upon her Majesty's government to use their utmost influence with the government of France, to induce that government to retrace its steps, was passed by acclamation:—

"That this meeting regards the recent aggression of the French navy, which has been subsequently sanctioned by the French government, upon the small and defenceless community of Tahiti, an island of the Southern Pacific, as a gross infraction of the law of nations and of the common rights of humanity, which is to the last degree disgraceful to the name of a people boasting to be free and gallant themselves, and the friends of liberty and the human race; and a deed of unprovoked and pitiful outrage, which ought to awaken the warmest indignation of the whole civilised world: and that this meeting thus publicly pledges itself to do all in its power to induce our own government to exert its legitimate influence with the government of France to restore to the Queen of Tahiti her just independence, and to all classes of her subjects their civil rights and religious freedom."

—*Leeds Mercury.*

NEW MISSION CHAPEL, NEW AMSTERDAM.—We have received from Mr Ebenezer Davies, minister at New Amsterdam, British Guiana, the following interesting account of the opening of the new mission chapel in that town:—New Amsterdam, the capital of Berbice, was the scene of the labours and death of the late honoured Wray, of the London Missionary society. That extraordinary and devoted man commenced his labours here in 1812, and shortly after formed a Christian church of only eleven members. After having struggled through many difficulties, and encountered violent opposition, in 1824 the small chapel he had erected was destroyed by fire.

In the following year, a new chapel, fifty feet by thirty feet, was built. By that time, the number of church members had increased to upwards of forty; and fifty-four dollars, or about £11 sterling, was collected at the opening. The congregation continuing to increase, and the cause to prosper, in 1832 an additional wing to the chapel, together with galleries, was erected. In 1837, Mr Wray, after a life of eminent usefulness, in a most sickly climate, was called to his reward, leaving behind him, in town, a church of about 200 members, besides five or six other large and flourishing churches in the country districts, of which he had been the founder, and who justly regarded the one in town as their Mother Church. He was succeeded by the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, who arrived in 1838, but who, on account of a constitution unsuited to so trying a climate, was, after a few months' labour, obliged to return to his native land. The present pastor arrived early in 1840, when he found the chapel too small for the comfortable accommodation of the hearers, and altogether unsuited to the advanced state of society consequent to emancipation in 1838. Having passed through the crisis of seasoning, which so often proves fatal to Europeans, and which brought him to the verge of the grave, he set about to devise ways and means for the erection of a larger and more suitable place of worship.

Having matured his plans, and obtained the sanction of the board of directors, he laid them before his people, from whom they met with a most hearty response. A collecting machine, of very simple construction, but of amazing power, was immediately set in operation, and the result was the opening, on the 30th of July and 1st of August last, of the largest, and confessedly the best, place of worship in British Guiana. It is a splendid triumph of the voluntary principle; and the continued and self-denying efforts of the people, in the midst of great discouragement and distress, deserve to be had in everlasting remembrance. The gross dimensions of the building are, inside, ninety-four feet by fifty feet; but out of this, on the ground floor, five feet in front, the whole breadth of the building is taken for a lobby and gallery stairs; at the other end, nine feet in the same manner is partitioned off for vestries; so that the area down stairs is eighty feet by fifty feet. The gallery, however, which is circular at both ends, extends over the vestries and the lobby. In its interior arrangements, the chapel is very much after the model of Dr Raffles' late chapel, in Liverpool, which was burnt down in 1840—a chapel I greatly admired, and in which I have often, in days gone by, sat with delight while listening to the Dr's eloquence. Our chapel will comfortably accommodate about 1,200, besides 300 children. After a course of preparatory sermons, and a series of special prayer meetings, the opening services were conducted in the following manner:—On Sabbath, July 30, in the morning, at seven, a prayer meeting. At half-past ten the Rev. D. Kenyon, of Albion chapel, Berbice, read suitable portions of scripture, and offered the dedication prayer; then the resident minister (in the absence of the Rev. J. Biggs, Wesleyan, from Demerara, who, on account of an unusually long passage by water, did not arrive in time) preached. In the afternoon, at half-past two, the Rev. D. Kenyon again introduced the service; and the Rev. J. Ketley, Congregationalist, from Demerara, preached a sermon to the young; to whose accommodation the whole of the gallery was devoted. In the evening, at half-past six, the Rev. A. M'Kellar, of Brunswick chapel, Berbice, introduced the service by reading and prayer; and the Rev. J. Ketley preached. On Monday evening, July 31, a social meeting of ministers, deacons, teachers, collectors, and tract distributors, was held. From a statement then made, it appeared that one female had, during the last two years, collected about £50

sterling, and other three females about £30 sterling each, towards the chapel, entirely from among strangers! On Tuesday, the 1st of August, at half-past ten, the Rev. John Dalgleish, of Lonsdale, Berbice, introduced the service, and the Rev. J. Biggs preached. In the afternoon, at half-past two, a general communion was held, when the members of other mission churches that were present sat down with the church in New Amsterdam to celebrate, for the first time in the new sanctuary, the ordinance of the Lord's supper. It was felt by both ministers and people to be a most interesting and delightful service. The Rev. J. Ketley, the oldest dissenting minister in British Guiana, presided; the Rev. J. Biggs addressed the communicants, and the Rev. J. Roome addressed the spectators, who were in the gallery. There were present about two hundred members from the country; who, in addition to the four hundred members of which the church in town is now composed, made the number who sat around the Lord's table on that occasion about six hundred. In the evening, at half-past six, a public meeting was held, in which the ministers present delivered short addresses to various classes of characters; viz., to the careless, to the undecided, to the young convert, to the lukewarm professor, to the backslider, and to the aged Christian. The opening collection amounted to about £500 sterling, which, together with £3,000 they had specifically raised for the purpose in little more than two years, makes £3,500. But the chapel has cost upwards of £5,000—a frightful sum, but not so great when the expensiveness of everything in this country is considered, and the fact that most of our building materials have to be imported from England.

ORSETT, ESSEX.—For some years past the students of Homerton college have been accustomed to preach in this populous village, in a school room provided by Mr Macdonagh, of Orsett house. The number of those who have attended these services has rendered it necessary to erect a chapel, the site of which was granted by C. Bird, Esq., barrister-at-law. The building is in the early English style, and is exceedingly neat; and is so constructed that the addition of commodious galleries may easily be made. On Tuesday, 12th of September, it was opened for divine worship, when Mr George Clayton, minister of Poultry chapel, London, preached in the morning, and Dr Jenkyn, of Coward college, in the evening, to overflowing congregations. In the afternoon, a public meeting was held, C. Bird, Esq., in the chair; when addresses on the voluntary principle were delivered. Messrs John Clayton, M.A.; Tippett, of Gravesend; Dewhurst, of Billericay; Stockbridge, of Guilden Morden; Thompson, of Upminster; Pilkington, of Rayleigh (baptist); and J. Thomson, M.A., of the free church of Scotland; together with Mr Macdonagh, and Messrs Wills, Farrer, James, and Bubier, students of Homerton college, took part in the interesting proceedings. In connexion with this interest, a church will speedily be formed, and, as soon as practicable, a minister will be invited to settle.

STOCKPORT.—Mr Thomas Coward, dissenting minister, of this town, has accepted the invitation of the independent church and congregation assembling in Hatherlow chapel, near Stockport, formerly under the care of the late Mr T. Bennett, to become their pastor, and entered upon his pastoral labours on the first Sabbath in September, with prospects of extensive usefulness.

BUCK, CHATHAM.—On Lord's day, the 17th, the anniversary sermons of the above place were preached by the Rev. W. Duggan, a gentleman of colour, and a descendant of Africa, pastor of a baptist church in Spanish Town, Jamaica. This eminent man of God, who may with the greatest propriety be designated a worthy successor of the apostles, has excited the liveliest interest in this place, having gained the warmest affections and the best wishes of all the devoted followers of Christ. This African preacher of the cross has not received, it is true, the important advantages of a liberal education, yet, by the dint of persevering effort, has acquired a good share of common sense and useful knowledge. We sincerely trust that many of the Christian communities in England will feel disposed to follow the noble and generous example of the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, Finsbury, London, who has kindly taken him by the hand, introduced him to his people, and in the most praiseworthy manner promoted the object for which our dear brother has visited this country. The services throughout the day were truly interesting and impressive, the chapel, in the evening, being much too strait for the crowds that came to hear one of the sons of much-injured Africa. The collections amounted to £11 0s. 8d. On the Monday evening we had a very interesting tea meeting, which was attended by friends of the various sections of the church of Christ. Several appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs Watson, Love, Chamberlain, French, Hughes, Aworth, Cooper, and Jones. May the good impressions wrought last for ever!

DEWSBURY, YORKSHIRE.—Mr E. H. Weeks, of Cheshunt college, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the independent church and congregation at this place, and enters upon his pastoral labours (D.V.) on the last Sabbath in October.

THE LATE REV. JOHN M. M'KENZIE.—A monument, to be erected in Bamborough churchyard, over the grave of this gentleman, one of the sufferers by the wreck of the Pegasus, passed through Berwick on Wednesday last. It has been prepared by Mr Thomas Ritchie, Lothian road, Edinburgh, and is of considerable size, having occupied in its transit three carts. It is erected by Mrs M'Kenzie.

WHITE COLNE, ESSEX.—On Thursday, September 28, a new chapel, at White Colne, Essex, was opened for religious worship by the baptists, when two appropriate sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Sprigg, of Ipswich, and the Rev. R. Robinson, of Witham. The devotional services were conducted by neighbouring ministers.

SOWERBY BRIDGE, NEAR HALIFAX.—The Rev. Harford Jones, late of Cheshunt college, has been recently ordained over the independent church at this place.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 24, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD GRIFFITH, English independent minister, Merthyr Tydvil, of a son.

Oct. 1, the lady of EBENEZER SMITH, Esq., Billiter square, of a daughter.

Oct. 2, Mrs RICHARD MULLENS, Spencer street, Clerkenwell, of a daughter.

A few days ago, the wife of RICHARD JONES, a forgeman, of Coseley, was safely delivered of four fine children—three boys and one girl, who are all doing well. The poor man is in very indigent circumstances, having earned only 9s. per week for the last three months.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 30, at St Mary's, Islington, Mr R. T. COPELEY, of Romford, to MARTHA, eldest daughter of William PALMER, Esq., of Bermondsey.

Oct. 3, by licence, at the Independent chapel, Winchester, by the Rev. W. THORN, Mr S. B. NORRIS, grocer, of Romsey, to Miss FRANCES VEAL, of the former place. This is the fifty-eighth marriage solemnised in the above chapel.

Sept. 26, at the Independent chapel, Grove lane, Wells, by the Rev. J. C. DAVIE, Mr JOHN HARMAN, of Bridgwater, to Miss ELIZA BURWIN, of the former city.

Sept. 26, at Salem chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Walter Scott, Mr THOMAS HERON, to HANNAH, daughter of Mr Thomas DEWHIRST, worsted spinner, of Laister Dyke.

Sept. 27, at Brook Street chapel, Tavistock, by the Rev. W. Rooker, Mr ROBERT LUXTON, to Miss MARY LONG, both of that place.

Sept. 28, at Ockley, in Surrey, by the Rev. John Cook, the Right Hon. Lord ABINGER, to ELIZABETH RIDLEY, relict of the Rev. H. J. Ridley, and daughter of the late Lee Steere Steere, Esq., of Jayes, in the same county.

Sept. 28, by the Rev. Dr MURCH, at Stepney meeting-house, JAMES, only son of William BARCLAY, Esq., of Stepney green, to SARAH, third daughter of James HIGGS, Esq., late of Bristol.

Sept. 29, at St Austell, the Rev. S. ANNEAR, missionary from South Africa, to MARY, third daughter of Mr James THOMAS, of the Charlestown iron-works.

Sept. 24, at the English Independent chapel, Merthyr Tydvil, by the Rev. Edward Griffith, Mr THOMAS PHILLIPS, to Miss CHARLOTTE CHILDS, both of Merthyr. The happy pair immediately started for Port Philip.

Sept. 27, at the dissenting chapel, Harlow, by the Rev. T. Finch, Mr HENRY TAYLOR, of Mulberry green, to ANN, third daughter of Mr William BARNARD, of Harlow, Bury.

Sept. 22, at the Old meeting-house, Ilminster, Mr JOHN COGAN CONWAY, of Friday street, London, to ANNA MATILDA, daughter of John BAKER, Esq., of the former place.

Sept. 25, at Birch chapel, Rusholme, by the Rev. G. Dugard, RALPH SIDEBOTTOM, Esq., of Mill Brook, near Mottram-in-Londendale, Cheshire, to MARY, third daughter of Paul CHAPPEL, Esq., of Birch cottage, Rusholme.

DEATHS.

Sept. 24, in his 64th year, the Rev. JOSEPH GALLAND, thirty-eight years minister of the independent congregation at Green-aces Moor, near Oldham.

Sept. 14, at Stanley house, near Kimbolton, Hunts, the Rev. BEYNOLD HOGG.

Sept. 15, at Guernsey, Mr CHARLES BOYKETT, in the 60th year of his age.

Sept. 24, at Denmark hill, FRANCIS BREWIN, the infant son of Mr William TOLLER, of Kettering.

Sept. 24, at Southampton, in his 60th year, the Right Hon. STUART MACKENZIE, late lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Sept. 28, Mr GEORGE BATES, of the Highcross street, Leicester, deeply regretted by his relations and friends.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 29.

BANKRUPTS.

CARSON, JAMES BROWN, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 13, Nov. 10: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Co., King's Bench walk, London, and Messrs Bardawill and Littledale, Liverpool.

CHAMBERS, CHARLES, Peterborough, Northamptonshire, liquor merchant, Oct. 7, Nov. 14: solicitors, Mr Comerford, Old Broad street, London, and Mr Wilkinson, Peterborough.

GOLDSBURY, EDMUND, Hastings, Sussex, draper, Oct. 7, Nov. 8: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, London.

GRAY, JOHN WALTER and ROBERT, Bishop's Waltham, Southampton, corn dealers, Oct. 11, Nov. 10: solicitors, Messrs Jones and Co., John street, Bedford row, London, and Messrs Sharp and Co., Southampton.

HILL, JAMES, Durham, grocer, Oct. 6, Nov. 14: solicitors, Messrs Crosby and Compton, Church court, Old Jewry, London, and Mr Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

KIPLING, ROBERT, and ATKINSON, WILLIAM, Wood street, Cheapside, warehousemen, Oct. 18, Nov. 10: solicitors, Messrs G. and C. Corner, Dean street, Southwark.

SMART, WILLIAM, Billingshurst, Sussex, dealer and Chapman, Oct. 11, Nov. 16: solicitors, Messrs Palmer, France, and Palmer, Bedford row, London, and Mr Read, Worthing.

SMITH, JAMES, Hoxton Old Town, linen draper, Oct. 10, Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr White, London wall.

WATTS, HENRY, Bristol, sail maker, Oct. 13, Nov. 10: solicitor, Mr Hinton, Bristol.

WESLEY, SHADRACH, Long Buckley, Northamptonshire, baker, Oct. 6, Nov. 10: solicitors, Mr Weller, King's Road, Bedford row, London, and Mr Pell, Northampton.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM, Penpont, Dumfries-shire, merchant, Oct. 2, 23.

BOWIE, JAMES, and Co., Glasgow, merchants, Oct. 6, 27.

BRODIE, ROBERT, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, innkeeper, Oct. 6, 27.

DUNLOP, JAMES, Glasgow, merchant, Oct. 2, 23.

THOMPSON, JOHN, Leith, corn merchant, Oct. 4, 25.

Tuesday, October 3rd.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

HARTLEY, JOHN, Height, Lancashire, shopkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

BENNETT, THOMAS, New City chambers, Bishopsgate street Within, City, timber merchant, Oct. 17, Nov. 17: solicitors, Messrs Nowbton and Evans, Wardrobe place, Doctors' commons.

BOURJOT, CHARLES, and WILLIAM ESPIVENT DE LA VELES-BISNET, otherwise WILLIAM ESPIVENT, now or late of 4, Coleman street buildings, City, merchants, Oct. 12, Nov. 17: solicitor, Mr J. Molineux Taylor, 11, Furnival's inn.

BRIMSMED, GEORGE, Bideford, Devonshire, retailer of flour, Oct. 14, Nov. 16: solicitors, Messrs Hawkins and Co., 2, New Boswell court, London, and G. W. Turner, Exeter.

HAVELOCK, WILLIAM, South Shields, Durham, carver, October 11, November 23: solicitors, Mr James Wilson, South Shields; and Mr Robert Hodgson, 32, Broad street buildings, London.

HUGHES, WILLIAM, of Plasoch, Merionethshire, slate merchant, October 16, November 14: solicitors, Messrs Price and Bolton, 1, New square, Lincoln's inn, London; Mr D. F. Atkinson, Liverpool; and Mr Hugh Davies, Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

JONES, OWEN, Liverpool, draper, Oct. 13, Nov. 14: solicitors, Messrs Sale and Worthington, Manchester, and Messrs Baxter and Co., Lincoln's inn, London.

SOUTHERN, JAMES, Birmingham, grocer, October 17, November 13: solicitors, Messrs Morecroft and Son, Liverpool; Mr Alexander Harrison and Son, Birmingham; and Messrs Chester and Toulmin, Staple inn, London.

SYKES, JOHN, Mill bridge, Birstall, Yorkshire, corn-miller, Oct. 14, Nov. 2: solicitors, Messrs Dunning and Stawman, Leeds.

WOODWARD, WILLIAM, Hammersmith, Middlesex, builder, Oct. 18, Nov. 16: solicitor, Mr James Bird, 5, New inn, Strand, and Hammersmith.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The value of the public securities has not materially altered within the last few days, and appearances are in favour of a steady demand for the present.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	95 1	95	94 1	95	95	95
Ditto for Account	95 1	95 1	95	95	95	95
3 per cent Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
3d per cts. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 1/2 per cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock	—	267	268	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	65pm	63pm	63pm	62pm	63pm	—
India Bonds	—	—	68pm	70pm	—	—

	FOREIGN FUNDS.	
Austrian	105	Mexican
Belgian	76	Peruvian
Brazilian	27	Portuguese 5 per cents
Buenos Ayres	35	Ditto 3 per cents
Columbian	87	Russian
Danish	53	Spanish Active
Dutch 2 1/2 per cents	16	Ditto Passive
Ditto 5 per cents	101 1/2	Ditto Deferred

	RAILWAY SHARES.	
Birmingham and Derby	52	London and Brighton
Birmingham & Gloucester	55	London & Croydon Trunk
Blackwall	4	London and Greenwich
Bristol and Exeter	59	Ditto New
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Manchester & Birm.
Eastern Counties	8	Manchester and Leeds
Edinburgh and Glasgow	49	Midland Counties
Great North of England	65	Ditto Quarter Shares
Great Western	86	North Midland
Ditto New	63	Ditto New
Ditto Fifths	16	South Eastern and Dover
London and Birmingham	218	South Western
Ditto Quarter Shares	56	Ditto New

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Oct. 2.

There was a fair supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, which sold readily at prices fully equal to last Monday, and in a few instances 1s. advance was made for fine quality: foreign also realised the same price.

Five selected samples of barley sold at last week's prices; other descriptions were 1s. lower.

Maple and grey peas are down 1s. per qr; white remain the same. There is no alteration in the value of beans.

Oats are declining in value.

Wheat, Red New	43 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	42 to 52
Fine	52 .. 60	Pale	54 .. 58
White	43 .. 57	Rye	34 .. 37
Fine	52 .. 62	Peas, Hog	29 .. 31
Flour, per sack	45 .. 50	Maple	30 .. 33
Barley	25 .. 29	Boilers	32 .. 36
Malting	30 .. 34	Beans, Ticks	24 .. 26
		DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.	
Beans, Pigeon	29 to 32	Wheat	18s. 0d.
Harrow	26 .. 29	Barley	6 .. 0
Oats, Feed	18 .. 20	Oats	7 .. 0
Fine	— .. 21	Rye	10 .. 6
Poland	19 .. 22	Beans	10 .. 6
Potato	20 .. 22	Peas	9 .. 6

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY of the UNION, will be held in LEEDS, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of OCTOBER. The arrangements for the proceedings are as follow:—

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 10th.—The Sermon will be preached in BELGRAVE CHAPEL, Rev. R. W. Hamilton's, by the Rev. THOMAS BINNEY. Worship to commence at Half-past Six o'Clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11th.—The FIRST MEETING of DELEGATES and BRETHREN will be held in BELGRAVE CHAPEL. Chair to be taken at Nine o'Clock, by the Rev. JOHN REYNOLDS of Romsey.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A PUBLIC MEETING in favour of the UNION will be held in QUEEN STREET CHAPEL, Rev. T. Scales'. Chair to be taken at Six o'Clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.—The SECOND MEETING of DELEGATES and BRETHREN will take place in QUEEN STREET CHAPEL. Chair to be taken by Mr REYNOLDS, at Nine o'Clock.

THURSDAY EVENING.—A PUBLIC MEETING in favour of the BRITISH MISSIONS of the UNION will be held in EAST PARADE CHAPEL, Rev. J. Ely's. Chair to be taken at Six o'Clock.

* It is to be hoped that JAMES JAMES, Esq., Mayor of Birmingham, will take the Chair in the Evening.

N.B. Brethren intending to be present are earnestly desired to apprise the Rev. R. W. Hamilton of their intention at least a week prior to the Meetings. Till this is done the brethren at Leeds are quite at a loss what preparations to make. In any instances in which it is not done they cannot promise accommodation.

On Monday the 9th, and Tuesday the 10th of October, attendance will be given at the hours of arrival of trains, in the vestry of Salem Chapel, near the railway station, to present cards of introduction to brethren applying for them.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

POPULAR EDUCATION.—PRIZE ESSAY.

—In compliance with suggestions from several quarters, the time for sending in the MSS. of the above Essay is extended from the FIRST of JANUARY to the FIRST of MARCH.

It also seems necessary to state, that the statistical account required is meant to be quite subordinate to the body of the Essay, and such only as may be readily derived from published works and documents on the subject.

Advertisements, stating the premium and subject, were repeated a month since in the following London Papers:—*The Chronicle, Times, Globe, Patriot, Watchman, and Nonconformist*; and may be seen in the *Congregational Magazine* and *Eclectic Review* for September.

ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D.,
President of the Lancashire Independent College,
near Manchester.

College, Sept. 26, 1843.

VIOLATION OF LIBERTY IN DENMARK.

AT a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of the BAPTIST UNION of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, held in London, September 26, 1843.

The Rev. BENJAMIN GODWIN, D.D., in the Chair,

It was resolved unanimously—

"That this Committee have heard with amazement that, on a visit recently paid to Copenhagen by the Rev. Dr Hoby, for fraternal intercourse with the Baptists in that city, he was required by the police to promise that he would neither say anything nor do anything, directly or indirectly, to spread his religious opinions; and that, safely on account of his declining to give such a pledge, he was peremptorily ordered to quit the country: such an indignity offered to a British subject, and such a violation of liberty and justice, calling, in the opinion of this Committee, for the strongest reprehension from all the friends of civil and religious freedom, and of enlightened government.

(Signed) B. GODWIN, Chairman.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CARLISLE.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL in CARLISLE was long felt to be inconvenient, both from its construction and situation. After much prayer, it was resolved to proceed with the erection of a more commodious place of worship, which has been done at the cost of about £3000, affording accommodation to upwards of 1000 sitters, with boys' and girls' school rooms below. The Chapel was opened for worship last March, since which there has been much encouragement from the increase in the congregation and in the church. £1200 of the price have been raised. A plan has been adopted by which £800 more will be liquidated in the course of five or six years, by a small monthly payment. In order to meet the remaining £1000, a friend to the cause has promised, in the event of the church raising £800 within a limited period, to add £300, by which the whole debt on the chapel will be nearly discharged.

The members of the church feel very desirous, as a means of increasing the prosperity of the cause, to meet the liberal offer made to them; but as they are generally in circumstances which prevent them from doing much, and have already contributed to the utmost of their ability, they are compelled to appeal to the friends of Christ. Contributions towards raising the £800, which will very nearly clear the chapel of all debt, will be received by the Rev. Dr Reed, of Wycliffe Chapel, London; the Rev. Dr Raffles, Liverpool; the Rev. James Parsons, York; and the Rev. Henry Wight, Carlisle.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Early in November will be published, under the Sanction of the National Complete Suffrage Union, in neat 12mo, price 6d., the **COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ALMANACK** for the Year 1844: which will contain, in addition to the intelligence usually supplied by such publications, a variety of interesting and important General and Statistical Information, bearing upon this great and growing movement.

From the liberal promises of support which the publishers have already received, and from the well-grounded belief that it will obtain extensive circulation among the supporters of this movement throughout the country (and associations have already been formed among the middle classes in almost every important town through the kingdom), they can confidently recommend it as a desirable and profitable medium of advertising, such as few publications of a similar character are able to offer.

Advertisements will be received by the Publishers, Messrs DAVIS and HASLAW, at their Office, 4, Crane court, Fleet street, on or before the 1st of November. Advertisements from the Country should be accompanied by a post-office order, or references for payment in Town.

TERMS.—Six Lines or under, 5s.; Quarter of a Page, 7s. 6d.; Half a Page, 12s. 6d.; Whole Page, 20s.

Just published, Second Edition, demy 12mo, price 6d.

REASONS why I, a JEW, have become a CATHOLIC, and not a ROMAN CATHOLIC: a Letter in reply to the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, B.A., late of Rye. By RIDLEY H. HERSCHELL, Author of "A Brief Sketch of the Jews."

"An admirable answer to Mr Sibthorp."

"This is a very remarkable production, both as to strength of argument and clearness of doctrinal statement."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"The distinction between the true and the spurious church catholic is clearly and impressively stated."—*Patriot*.

London: J. UNWIN, 31, Bucklersbury; NISBET, Berners street, Oxford street; and all Booksellers.

GRAVESEND.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL.

Continuation of Subscription List, to Sept. 18th, 1843:—

Amount advertised to the 29th March..... £621 6s. 10d.

Collected since, by Mr Arnold, in Gravesend:—

Appleton, Mrs..... £1 0 0

Arnold, Mr, 2nd don. 5 5 0

Arnold, Mrs, 2nd don. 5 5 0

Brittain, Mrs..... 1 0 0

Butcher, Mr, 2nd don. 1 1 6

Chapman, Mr..... 1 0 0

Davis, Mrs..... 0 10 0

Gould, Mrs..... 1 0 0

Gould, Mr, 2nd don. 5 0 0

Eves, Mr..... 2 0 0

Holton, Mr..... 2 0 0

Joplin, H., Esq..... 1 0 0

Jones, Mr Jenkin..... 1 1 0

Law, Mrs..... 1 10 0

Lock, Mr..... 0 5 0

Martin, Mr, 2nd don. 1 0 0

Mathews, Mr J..... 1 0 0

Nichols, Mr..... 1 0 0

Pipler, Mr..... 0 10 0

Smith, Mr..... 1 0 0

A Lady, by ditto..... 0 5 0

A Friend, by Mrs Smith..... 1 0 0

Temple, Mr..... 0 10 0

White, J. B., Esq..... 2 0 0

West, Capt..... 1 0 0

In London:—

Allingham, Mr, 2nd do. 1 0 0

Barclay, J., Esq..... 1 0 0

Burris, Messrs, 3rd do. 1 0 0

Church, J. T., Esq..... 1 0 0

Elsey, J. R., Esq..... 1 0 0

Thomson, E., Esq..... 1 0 0

Marshall, M., Esq..... 1 1 0

Woolacott, Mr J..... 1 0 0

Rogers, Mr..... 1 0 0

Rogers, Mrs..... 1 0 0

Attwood, Mr, Tenterden..... 1 0 0

Collings, Mr, Malling..... 1 0 0

Diplock, Mr, do..... 1 0 0

Gouge, Mr, do..... 1 0 0

Ker, Mr, do..... 1 0 0

Crowhurst, Mr, Igham..... 2 0 0

Jull, Mr, Staplehurst..... 1 0 0

Machonachie, Mr, Orsett, 2nd donation..... 1 0 0

Read, Mr, Sevenoaks..... 1 0 0

L. T., Wrotham..... 5 0 0

Stone, Mr R. G., Faversham..... 2 0 0

Skerritt, Mr, Chelsea..... 1 0 0

Showell, Mr T., Birmingham..... 1 0 0

Russell, Rev. Joshua, 2nd donation..... 1 0 0

Second moiety of £100 given by the late Mr Brittain..... 50 0 0

Collected by Mrs Arnold:—

Caldecott, —, Esq..... 1 0 0

Small sums..... 0 6 0

By Miss Arnold:—

Arnold, Miss..... 0 10 0

Finch, Mr, London..... 0 10 0

A Friend, —..... 1 0 0

Thomson, J., Esq..... 1 0 0

Manning, Mr, Margate..... 0 10 0

Small sums..... 0 17 0

By Mr Barker:—

Barker, Mr, 2nd don. 1 5 0

Barker, Mrs..... 1 0 0

Deane, G., Esq..... 1 0 0

Hasler, Mr..... 0 5 0

Jennings, Mr..... 0 10 0

Overbury, —, Esq..... 0 10 0

Price, Dr Thos..... 0 10 0

Beeson, Miss, by Mr Cartwright..... 1 6 0

By Mrs Cartwright:—

Weare, Mrs, Epping..... 1 0 0

In small sums..... 0 17 6

By Miss Cartwright:—

Weare, Mr..... 1 0 0

Hughes, Mr..... 0 10 6

Small sums..... 0 9 6

By Mr R. Cartwright:—

Anderson, Mr..... 1 0 0

Austin, G., Esq..... 1 0 0

Burts, Mrs..... 1 0 0

Bagster, Josh., Esq..... 1 0 0

Comfort, Mr..... 0 10 0

Castles, Mr..... 1 0 0

Cozens, W., Esq..... 1 0 0

Desbois, Mr..... 0 10 0

Desbois, Mr, jun..... 0 10 0

Dunt, Mr T..... 1 0 0

Fuller, Mr W..... 1 0 0

Hanson, J., Esq..... 1 0 0

Hopwood, J., Esq..... 1 0 0

Ivimey, J., Esq..... 1 1 0

Knevit, Mrs..... 0 2 6

Leonard, R., Esq., Bristol..... 1 0 0

Nash, Mrs..... 1 0 0

Neale, J., Esq., 2nd donation..... 1 0 0